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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—33—

Late English Papers.

By the Dawk of yesterday we received our expected Letters and Papers from the EARL OF BALCARRAS, from the 10th of November to the 10th of December inclusive. We have gone thro' them as attentively as the time would admit, and hasten to submit to our Readers the leading articles of News, in the regular order and succession of their dates.

His Majesty had returned from the Continent and was staying at Brighton. The day fixed for the assembling of Parliament was the 27th of January, but a Meeting of the Irish Nobility and Gentry in London, had taken place at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's, at which it was resolved to petition the King to assemble the Parliament without delay, to consider the present alarming state of Ireland, which appears indeed to be more awful and threatening than at almost any former period.

Among the Shipping Notices we observe that the BELLE ALLIANCE, Captain Rolfe, for Madras and Bengal, and the LADY KENNAWAY Captain Beach for Calcutta direct, were in the Downs on the 9th of December. The MELLISH was to sail early in January for Madras.

We have Letters from the Cape, by the Earl of BALCARRAS, which mention the safe arrival there of the LONACH, on the 17th of February, and of the Passengers being well pleased with the Ship and her Commander.

The BALCARRAS has brought round one wing of H. M. 38th Regiment from the Cape, under the Command of Sir Archibald Campbell, consisting of 20 Officers and 324 men. The Ship that was to bring on the left wing had not arrived when the BALCARRAS left the Cape on the 10th of March.

Other Letters from the Cape mention that though for the last two years the English and Cape Wheat crops had been nearly destroyed throughout Southern Africa by blight; yet that the Bengal Wheat which had been sown there had resisted its fatal influence; this has given it so high a character there as to make it in great demand.

From Private Letters we learn that Lord Sidmouth is likely to retire from the Administration; that all efforts to get Mr. Canning back to the cabinet have failed, from the objections of the King to the honest and manly part he evinced in withdrawing from the prosecution of the Queen. It is said, however, that his Majesty, though he would not have him near his person, would probably not object to his appointment as Governor General of India, and he is therefore still regarded as the probable successor of the Marquis of Hastings.

Lord Wellesley is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Goulburn to be his Secretary. We know of no office in which the peculiar traits of the Marquis of Hastings's character would be more eminently applicable to the exigencies of the occasion than at the head of affairs in Ireland, where all the true Friends of that country must wish to see an able yet a popular and conciliating Governor, the influence of whose name and character would effect at least as much towards the removal of the oppressive evils that weigh down that unhappy country, as the exercise of his power and authority.

Mercantile Letters state, that the crop of Cotton had failed in America, and that Indigo was selling there at 11s. 6d. per lb.

From the Bankshall Circular, giving the List of Passengers, which will be found in its usual place, we learn the following additional particulars.

The H. C. Ship COUTTS, bound to Madras, with Troops, sailed from England before the BALCARRAS, but put back in consequence of having sustained some damage, in a gale of wind, and finally sailed from England on the 5th of January. She arrived at the Cape before the BALCARRAS left it.

The BALCARRAS also left at the Cape the FAIRLIE, bound to Madras, with Troops.

The H. C. Ship DAVID SCOTT had not arrived at the Cape, but was hourly expected.

The Free Trader JULIANA, Captain Ogilvie, from Calcutta, (left the Pilot 31st July 1821) was unfortunately lost upon the Goodwin Sands, and all hands perished.

On the 19th ultimo, the BALCARRAS spoke the VENUS, a country Ship, bound to Madras.

We must reserve the details of many of the events touched on in the subsequent heads, for to-morrow; and those who approve of the late extension of our limits, will no doubt be glad to see that without actually interrupting the current issue of such local matters as belong to the Asiatic Department, we have encroached on it to give an Extra Sheet of English News. The following are the leading articles of the Papers that have reached us:—

London, November 10, 1821.—We give from the Hamburg Papers a copy of the commercial regulations of Russia, applying to the settlements of that empire along the north-west coast of America, the Aleutian islands, and the east coast of Siberia. The line of maritime and commercial dominion thus covered by the decrees of the custom-house of St. Petersburg, extends along the American coast full 10 degrees of latitude from Beer-ing's Straits, in about 61 N. to 51 N. in the neighbourhood of Nootka; and on the Asiatic side, from the same Straits of Beer-ing above 15 degrees along the eastern coast of Kamtschka, and down to the south cape in the island of Oupou, lat. 45 deg. 51 min. not very far north of the empire of Japan. The regulation spoken of is nothing less than a prohibition to all foreign nations to commence the whale or other fishery, or any other branch of trade or industry, on any part of the aforesaid coasts or islands, or to approach any one of the Russian settlements within a less distance than 100 Italian miles, under the penalty of losing the cargo. There is an exception in favour of ships driven in by stress of weather, and of ships sent out on voyages of discovery, being previously provided with passports from the Russian Minister of Marine.

The alleged ground of this general restriction is to prevent the further continuance of those mischievous consequences which it is said, have been felt by the above Russian settlements from the prevalence of a contraband traffic. To the prevention of such a traffic none can fairly object; yet it is rare, if not unprecedented, that any Power should assert so broad a dominion over the sea itself, for the mere purpose of providing a check against smugglers, as is here laid claim to by the Russian Government. That the sea near the coast is capable of being made property by the Sovereign, who is proprietor of the coast itself, all writers and all Governments are agreed; but it does not appear to us quite certain whether Russia has not, in the present instance, extended the right to a point which may admit of dis-

putation. An hundred miles of open ocean is a too liberal breadth of Admiralty jurisdiction, and interferes with that "right to navigate and fish in the open sea which is common to all men;" the "exclusion from which is a national injury to every people against whom it may be enforced." We hear of Venice having claimed the sovereignty of the Adriatic, and England, to certain intents and purposes, that of the close seas which surround her; but not so as to exclude the right of navigating within 100 miles of her coast. Here, moreover, is a claim, not to mere dominion, but to absolute property in the particularized space of ocean—a claim which is of a much higher nature than the former one. Russia may undoubtedly acquire such a right by treaty with an individual power, as against its ships and subjects; but in the meantime it would be satisfactory if she were to state the principles on which she assumes it, antecedently to any formal compact—before she proceeds to confiscate the property of friendly nations who have not prohibited Russian subjects from navigating within a tenth part of the distance of any of their possessions. It is curious that the promulgation of an act of such magnificent sovereignty should be to half the world almost their first acquaintance with the nature of the views entertained by Russia, and with the value which she attaches to her commercial interests in a quarter of the globe of which she derives her most accurate (though not her earliest) knowledge, from the spirit and ability of British seamen.

While Russia is thus advancing her maritime pretensions in a remote corner of the world, she discovers no want of diligent observation in what regards the commerce of a more interesting portion of its inhabitants. The PETERSBURGH GAZETTE contains an article on the carrying trade of the Mediterranean, and the successful and growing activity of the Greek navigators, which does not appear to have slipped by accident into that official paper. "In spite," it is said, "of all the restrictions established at Malta, and in the Ionian Isles, to the prejudice of their flag, the Greeks are almost exclusively the carriers to the ports of Turkey, Barbary, and the Black Sea." When the *Gazette* writer proceeds to assert, "that it is in the ports of the Christian States" that the Greek nation "has learned to appreciate liberty," some difficulty may arise in fixing on those ports which have been her best schools of exhortation and instruction. There is a tone of patronage about the article which will not escape the attention of observant politicians.—*Times*.

Edinburgh, Nov. 10, 1821.—In spite of the bayonet and the gibbet, the sovereign and infallible remedies applied to restore tranquillity to Ireland, the system of private revenge and of midnight murder is rapidly spreading throughout that miserable country. In a letter from a field-officer in Limerick to his friend in Glasgow, it is said, "The system of terror is so completely established, I may say confirmed, by the assassination of every man who has ever annoyed them in the slightest degree, that no civil officer will shew himself. These murders are committed in open day, and in sight of hundreds; but no reward will bribe a witness to come forward, and the perpetrators remain unpunished. The object of these wretches is neither more nor less than, by a conspiracy of the lower against the higher classes of society to drive the latter out of the country, and remain lords of the soil themselves, and a great number have actually been frightened away; this town is full of them." And in another letter from the same place, published in the MORNING CHRONICLE, it is stated, "that within the last fourteen months, one gunsmith, residing in Limerick, had repaired upwards of two hundred stand of arms for the common people! "We are," says the writer, "in the midst of the most shocking demoralization.—The natural reluctance to shed human blood is no longer in the hearts of the contending parties—I mean the peasantry and the police. An assassination is committed with as little remorse as in Portugal or Italy, only with this difference, that there is no such thing as a mercenary murderer. But the poor peasants really are in a miserable condition; screwed as they are by the rent collector and tithe collector, or rather proctor, a rascally extortioner, who farms the tithes for the clergyman, and then tries to get as much as he can. The priests are as odious to them as the established clergy; they have lost all influence; they have menaced several, and chastised

some "for meddling out of their calling." It is hard indeed for a poor peasant to surrender over the one-tenth, or nearly so, of the produce of the sweat of his brow, upon a single acre of land—on the one hand to the priest, who must have his Christmas and Easter, "forced benevolence;" his dues for christening an infant (perhaps two, or even three), and churching a woman every nine months; and on the other hand a full tenth to the established clergy, whilst a nobleman or rich commoner in his neighbourhood, with 1500 acres, inclosed within a park wall for deer or other animals, kept for amusement or luxury, pays no tithe at all."

The present excesses, added to the uniform experience of two centuries, ought, we think, to be sufficient to convince all reasonable men, that other and very different specifics from mere brute force are required to put a stop to the progress of devastation. The Government must set about redressing the wrongs of the people of Ireland. This is no longer a matter of choice or of expediency, but of necessity. While Ireland was only occupied by a million or a million and a half of starving wretches, it was a comparatively easy task to keep them in subjection, and to compel them to submit to have their rights trampled on, and their feelings and prejudices outraged with impunity. But, thanks to the potatoe and the cottage system, Ireland contains at this moment not less than six millions and a half of inhabitants, of which upwards of five millions are Catholics! Now, it is plainly out of the question to suppose, that any amount of force that this country can afford to send to Ireland should be able to dragoon such a mass of discontented subjects into obedience. They must be conciliated. The fetters and the burdens which have impeded their progress, and pressed them to the earth, must be struck off. The odious and disgusting persecution of the Catholics must be put an end to—all the avenues to power and emolument must be opened indiscriminately to the professors of every religion—the poorer classes must be taught to feel that they have a stake in the hedge, and that it is for their interest to support the institutions and the government of the country. Until these things have been done, it will be worse than absurd to expect either the tranquillity or improvement of Ireland. Coercion may repress disorder for a time, but it leaves the causes of outrage and of bloodshed untouched, and gives a deeper dye of atrocity to the outrages which it alternately puts down and provokes.—*Scotsman*.

London, November 12, 1821.—The French papers which last arrived are destitute of any political interest, unless the tumult which rose at a late representation of *Figaro* may be thought deserving of that character. It appears that the French Censors had expunged from the play a political *jeu d'esprit*, which, from being one of the most striking passages in the whole piece, is familiar to the French pit, and was of course immediately misaïd. The audience were indignant at this mutilation of a favourite author, and a scene of uproar commenced, which, however, terminated, as such scenes always do at Paris, in the dispersion of the malcontents by the armed force. The only thing worthy of notice in this transaction is the folly of the Censors, who had not the sagacity to foresee that the omission of a passage familiar to nine-tenths of the audience, must necessarily make it the more thought of, and create more ill-humour than could result from the most animated recitation of it. It would have been much wiser, as the respectable Editor of the JOURNAL DES DEBATS observes, to have prevented the representation altogether of a play which, from the first moment of its production to the present day, has been a sure signal for a party contest, to say nothing (for to a French audience it is almost nothing) of its constant outrage on pure taste and moral feeling. It is, indeed, surprising that the Censors who could see no harm in allowing the exhibition generally, should have felt alarm at such a harmless and pointless piece of political pleasantry as the following, which is the passage ordered to be expunged. *Figaro* gives the following definition of "*La politique*," or State-policy:—

"To feign ignorance of what one knows; to pretend knowledge of what one is ignorant; to attend to what one does not comprehend; never to listen to what one does understand; to affect power beyond one's means; to be often making a great mystery of concealment where there is nothing to conceal; to shut one's

self up, to mend pens, and to appear profound, when, in fact, one only thinks one's thinking; to distribute spies and pension traitors; to open seals, to intercept letters, and to endeavour to dignify the poverty of one's means by the importance of one's objects:—let me die, if this is not the whole art of state-policy."

Is the French Government so weak, as to be endangered by such a paper bullet as this? And if not, is it not extreme folly in the French Censors, by giving importance to a trifle, to breed ill blood among those whose political feelings would always find a satisfactory vent in laughter, if they were not teased and goaded into resentment and violence.—*Times*.

London, Nov. 13, 1821.—The Dutch papers contain the official account of the conquest of Palembang—an event which has been before noticed in our direct arrivals from Batavia. The Sultan BADR AL DEEN, now deposed, is the prince who in 1812 endeavoured to render himself independent of the English, who had then recently gained a footing in the East Indian Archipelago, by the taking of Java; and the restored Sultan is his elder brother, who ceded to this country the island of Banca—a possession, by the way, the value of which was not discovered by our rulers till they had relinquished it. He will be nothing more, of course, than a vassal of the Dutch Government. This unfortunate family has felt deeply the consequences of British protection. Without entering into the question, so often agitated, of the apathy with which our negotiators have abandoned friendly settlements to the mercy of those who were likely to look upon such friendship to us as a high and punishable crime, we may remark, that here as elsewhere our Ministers have shown that they as little regarded the commercial interests of their fellow-countrymen as they did the general interests of humanity.

London, Nov. 14, 1821.—The French papers contain a variety of reports with respect to Greeks, Turks, and Russians, of which, as one part generally contradicts another, we are under no necessity of adding our refutation. Nothing definite is, we believe, known even as to the state of the war in Turkey, or the resources of the contending parties; and much more are the intentions of Russia veiled in obscurity.

The Court of Naples, it is still more confidently repeated, means to recall the Chevalier MEDICI. We doubt this, simply because there is every reason to suppose that it would be a very useful measure.

The circumstances of the BEACON-bond are in part before the country; and the country, it appears, will soon know more of the dark transaction, if we may apply that epithet to the supporters of a work which by its title professed to diffuse light. The subscribers to the BEACON-bond inverted the parable of holy writ: they indeed kindled the flame which was to scorch honour and integrity, but they put themselves "under the bushel," and there would have been glad to remain hidden, but their shelter has fortunately been kicked from above their heads, and they now stand exposed to public view, in a light much more brilliant than that which they were able to light up. The names of all the persons to whom this odious transaction of the bond has been imputed, will appear from the following statement, copied from the SCOTSMAN:—

"Subscribers to the Beacon Bond.—We thoroughly intended to redeem our pledge to give the names of all the parties who—after the BEACON had appeared in all its enormity—bound themselves to support it with their money and their influence. It was our intention also to have dwelt upon the responsibility which was thus incurred morally and civilly; but having learned that Mr. GISSON (in vindication of his character as a professional man) had determined to proceed against them at law, we relinquished our intention. Mr. GISSON has instituted two actions—one against Mr. DOUGLAS CHEAPE, Advocate, as author of the libels, or one or other of them, as one of the proprietors, and also as Editor of the BEACON; and Mr. DUNCAN STEVENSON, as Printer, concluding for £5000 as damages, &c.—and the other against Sir WILLIAM RAE of St. Catharine's, Bart, his MAJESTY'S Advocate for Scotland; JAMES WEDDERBURN, Esq., his MAJESTY'S Solicitor-General for Scotland; JOHN HAY FORBES, Esq. Advocate Sheriff-depute of the

County of Perth; JOHN HOPK, Esq., Advocate, and Deputy under the said Lord Advocate; Sir WALTER SCOTT, Bart., Principal Clerk of Session, and Sheriff-depute of the County of Selkirk; the Right Hon. WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, and Secretary to the Trustees for Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland; HENRY HORN DYUMMOND, Esq., Member of Parliament for the County of Stirling, and, at the time of signing the Bond, Deputy under the said Lord Advocate; and JOHN WAUCHOPE, Esq., Writer to the Signet, and Keeper of the Register of Hornings and Inhibitions, "as combining, by contributions in money and otherwise, to support the said Newspaper in its most wicked and nefarious attacks upon the pursuer;"—and which action concludes for £10,000 in name of damages, &c."

Of the guilt or innocence of these persons we say nothing; the wickedness of the act imputed to them, whether truly or falsely, is all that we contend for; and it is among the peculiarities of the times, that a bond of the nature of this BEACON-bond should even be ascribed to men holding the first situations in the government of a country. If the charge be false, it is a proof of the malignity and injustice of the accusers: if it be true, where then does the malignity rest? What, have not such men as the Judge Advocate for Scotland, the Solicitor General for Scotland, and Sir WALTER SCOTT, a Scottish poet and novelist, ample means for humbling their enemies in the laws of their country, and the genius of its inhabitants, without clubbing to support a calumnious publication? The charge must be false. It has been said that the subscribers to the bond have got out of the concern. Such a course would rather aggravate than palliate their offence: it would only add their own unwilling condemnation of their conduct to that of honourable men; for if they have withdrawn, it is obvious that the cause is not repentance, but detection.

Before we conclude, we shall make a remark or two upon the complaints of the libellous part of the Press, the JOHN BULLS, the BEACONS, and others, that they are not suffered to pursue their nefarious courses with impunity, but that they are called to account even by those who profess to be advocates for the liberty of the press. The complaint of these persons is exactly the same as that of CARLILE: they stand in the same predicament with him, and they are alike liable to unseasonable interruptions in their vocations. But surely both CARLILE and they might, if they did not wilfully pervert what intellect they possess, perceive the essential difference which subsists between their productions and those of honourable men, and might, consequently, understand why one set of writers, even with occasional errors, is upon the whole beneficial to society, and why the other can hardly be tolerated in any country, however free. Thieves complain of the dangers of their pursuits; and the ministers of justice may occasionally incur censure by indiscreet zeal. But is there therefore, no difference between those who undertake murder and plunder as a profession, and those who are incessantly endeavouring to protect society against murderers and robbers? We are, however, no friends to prosecutions for political writings, if they be but political: but we confess we cannot see the justice of that reasoning which would expose those only who are advocates for the liberty of the press to its severest rigours, and suffer those who would totally take away a free press from others, to riot exclusively in the most wanton abuse of what liberty may exist.

London, November 15, 1821.—We insert all the Greek news that we have been able to collect, but which presents no prominent feature. It consists chiefly of explanations of what has been before published.

The Paris papers are equally devoid of interest. A Vienna Correspondent, indeed, in the GAZETTE DE FRANCE, describes the insurrectional cause as hopeless. His wishes, we suppose, may be ascribed as the father of his opinions. Sir THOS. MAITLAND appears to be proceeding with his characteristic activity in his dominions since his return thither. We hope it may be for good.

Mr. SCARLETT, it will be perceived, moved yesterday for a criminal information against the proprietor of the DURHAM CHRONICLE, for a libel contained in that publication on the 18th of

August last. The matter charged as libellous reflects strongly upon the clergy of the city of Durham, for not tolling their bells on account of the death of our late QUEEN, of "injured" memory. The omission, if intentional, was, no doubt, no less an insult to the whole of the reigning family; and those who revere the House of Brunswick may be allowed some warmth on such an occasion. Mr. SCARLETT, however, obtained his rule.

In reading through the paragraph complained of, we derive some consolation from observing, that however it may deal with the clergy of the city of Durham, it speaks with just reverence of our holy Religion and its divine Founder. It indicates no infidel principles, it puts forth no blasphemous expressions: nay, as opposed to the established Church, it even treats with contempt "the brood (as it calls them) of wild fanatics, and enthusiasts," and deprecates, as we do most sincerely, the "increase of conventicles in every corner!" It will not be contended, therefore, we presume, that the author was actuated by a hatred of religion. It is equally obvious that the whole clergy are not censured: for the paragraph begins with these words:—"So far as we have been able to judge from the accounts in the public papers, a mark of respect to her late MAJESTY has been almost universally paid throughout the kingdom, when the painful tidings of her decease was received, by tolling the bells of the cathedrals and churches. There is one exception to this VERY CREDITABLE fact," namely, Durham. It is totally repugnant to common sense, therefore, to suppose that the writer in the succeeding sentences meant to reflect upon the great body of the clergy, whom he has just declared to have "almost universally," and with only one exception, done their duty, to have acted properly; and their conduct is expressly affirmed to have been "very creditable" to them. Let the clergy, therefore, of the six churches and of the Cathedral of Durham strive as much as they please, they will not succeed in diffusing over the whole body of the clergy that obloquy which was cast only and exclusively upon themselves, for a most unbecoming omission of respect to the Royal Family, on the demise of one of its members. And that the insult, though probably not so aimed by the incumbents and prebends, could really only affect the surviving members of the house of Brunswick is obvious: for the illustrious dead was beyond the reach or cognizance of human insolence and malice.

We shall be curious to know, if this strange cause be proceeded in, who are the real prosecutors: not the KING, for he would have proceeded by his law officers; not the clergy in general, for, as is obvious, they are not affected, and there would have been an order of convocation, had that body resolved unanimously to repel an unjust attack: and if the clergy of the city of Durham only be the party prosecuting, it is a fearful thing to see the resources of that highly endowed cathedral employed against the printer of a provincial paper. The argument which they may use (we know and have shown that it is unfounded,) that the whole clergy are calumniated, is yet binding upon those who use it, and exempts them from taking upon themselves the exclusive task of prosecution. An extreme curiosity will attach to the cause if it to be continued.—*Times*.

London, Nov. 16, 1821.—We recollect the story of a testy old gentleman, who was incessantly pestered by his neighbours with inquiries after his health: at last, losing all patience with the most assiduous of these inquiries—"Tell your master," said he to the servant, "with my compliments, that I am pretty well this morning, and shall continue so for twenty-one mornings to come." We are almost disposed to deal so with respect to the interference of Russia in the affairs of Turkey, and to assure our readers that nothing is decided nor will be for three weeks to come. "Troops," says the COURIER FRANCAIS, "leave Constantinople daily;" but whether for the Danube or the Morea, that is, whether they march north or south from the city, is matter of doubt. The same Journal says, without any doubt, that "Russia still persists in her demands." We suspect that doubts and certainties upon these subjects are of equal value.

There appears to be a fresh confusion in the Spanish Ministry, owing to the resignation of the Finance Minister, and the appointment of a successor by the King, with whom the others will not act.

London, November 17, 1821.—Yesterday his Majesty held a Court for the purpose of receiving the addresses of the two Courts of Aldermen and Common Council. The time appointed was 3 o'clock, but his Majesty, being particularly engaged with his Cabinet Ministers did not receive the deputations till near five o'clock. After the reading of the addresses and answers (for which see another column), his Majesty, says the Court Newsmen, called the Lord Mayor to him, and very condescendingly and graciously apologized for detaining his Lordship, the Court of Aldermen, and the Gentlemen of the Common Council, and observed, "I trust, my Lord, that the Corporation of the City of London will excuse my detaining them. I much regret the circumstance, and assure you, that nothing but the most important and pressing business prevented me from receiving you exactly at the time appointed." His Majesty also very graciously regretted that it had not been in his power to dine with the Corporation on Lord Mayor's day.

The King gave audiences to the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Sidmouth, the Marquis Camden, and Admiral Young, who delivered to his Majesty the Grand Cross worn by the late Sir William Young.

The Court broke up about 6 o'clock.

London, November 19, 1821.—The French papers of Wednesday and Thursday arrived last night. The accounts respecting the Turks and Russians are chiefly copied from German papers, and are as contradictory as ever. An article in the JOURNAL DES DEBATS, dated Munich, repeats the statements that Russia will not consent to a Congress, but adds, "it is believed that a Congress will, on the proposition of Prince Metternich, take place, at least for the powers of Germany, and that England will take part in it on account of Hanover." An article from Augsburg in the same paper gives the substance of letters from Odessa and Vienna; the former, as usual, of a warlike tendency, and the latter quite pacific. The Vienna letters state, that the last intelligence received at Constantinople from Petersburg was very satisfactory to the Porte, and that the Greeks were to be left to their fate.

The fever at Barcelona is stated to have abated in virulence, but a private letter observes, that though the malady has diminished since the 1st of November, still the deaths exceed one hundred a day: some are cut off on the first day, within a few hours after being taken ill; others die on the third day; but the greater number on the fifth.

The mysterious story of an ambuscade in the Bois de Boulogne is explained by the JOURNAL DE SOIR, which gave the first account of the affair, to be the work of the informer himself. That paper says—"The Sieur Morthe, urged by his remorse, wrote a letter, and carried it himself to the Minister of the King's Household, in which he acknowledges that his first declaration was a falsehood; that he himself placed the double-barrelled gun in the corpse, and a hat which he bought five days before; that he fired a pistol at the ear of his horse, and contrived the whole story which he had related. He adds, that he hoped by this means to create a high idea of his zeal, and to obtain promotion to the rank of General Guard of the Forest. He has placed himself at the disposal of the King's Attorney."

The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER has published the text of the treaty concluded on the 20th of July last, at Novarra, between Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia: according to which, an Austrian corps of 12,000 men is to form a military line in the Sardinian states, for maintaining tranquillity in conjunction with the Sardinian troops. In this treaty it is among other things stipulated, that if unforeseen circumstances should induce the King of SARDINIA to desire the reinforcement of this corps, the Austrian Commander in Lombardy is authorized to send a reinforcement without waiting for orders from his Court. It is also provisionally resolved, that the military occupation shall continue until the month of September, 1822, at which time the Allied Sovereigns are to assemble at Florence, and, in concert with the King of SARDINIA, take into consideration the state of his kingdom, in order to resolve whether the occupation shall be prolonged or terminated.—*Times*.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—37—

Late English Papers.

London, Nov. 20, 1821.—Paris papers to the 17th instant are arrived. They contain the Address of the Chamber of Peers on the King's speech. This Address may, as in this country, be termed a mere echo to the speech. But of echoes, there are some strong and some feeble, and that before us is a strong echo. In particular, the passage relating to the young Duke of BORDEAUX, to whom, notwithstanding, we wish much happiness, are striking: "Yes, Sire, says the orator, 'the infant so cherished and so much desired, the first born from the parent stock of St. Louis, will live and grow up, for your comfort and ours.'" This is prophetic! The King of FRANCE replies to the Address.

The poor Parguinotes, it appears, have made a fruitless attempt to regain their lost country. They are, in consequence, refused re-admission into the seven Ionian Islands, of which they are asserted to have compromised the neutrality. This act of exclusion most rigidly accords with the principles of the law of nations. We trust the same rigour is practised to the other side. A proclamation of Sir THOMAS MAITLAND censures those Greek priests who pray for the destruction of the Ottoman empire. Our church prays for the conversion of Jews, Turks, and Infidels.

London, November 21, 1821.—The present position of the Ministers, who are in want of one of their efficient members, so far as voting is concerned, in the person of the Lord Chamberlain, gives rise to various conjectures and theoretic plans for the new modelling of the whole body. The place to be filled up is, as we have just hinted, that of Lord Chamberlain; but the new guest may not take his seat in that precise situation, others may move till a place is left vacant for him in a different part. The following is the manner in which we have heard the Ministry arranged:—Lord WELLESLEY, it is said, and Mr. CANNING, are both to be admitted—the former to the Home Department, the latter to the Admiralty; Lord SIDMOUTH being to take the Privy Seal, and Lord MELVILLE to go to India: Lord WESTMORLAND is to become the new Lord Chamberlain; and, lastly, Lord BUCKINGHAM is to go out to Ireland. We give this merely as a report, somewhat more particular and consistent than others which we have heard; we are not answerable for its accuracy, but shall yet bestow a few words in the discussions of that arrangement which it describes. Mr. CANNING, it was thought, had given too much offence in a certain quarter, by the honourable testimony which he bore to the character of our late injured QUEEN, to be hastily admitted into any Administration. But no matter: it is well known to the country, that the dignified personage to whom we allude has long tried to rid himself of the Ministry altogether; and as he has not been able to succeed in that effort, the addition of one more to the number of those he does not like, is no new, and therefore no intolerable, grievance. He has found out what others knew long ago—that the word "loyalty" does not mean attachment to the KING, but attachment to the Ministers,—the dispensers of all favours, the authors of all British greatness, and within "these our dominions, supreme." With respect to Mr. CANNING and Lord WELLESLEY, the plan, whether real or fictitious, is a sagacious one which admits them both into office: their ancient conflicts for that honour, when it was thought it could only be imparted to one at a time, will be avoided. Place is the mistress they woo: they stand in the situation of *Grizzle* and *Tom Thumb* in the tragedy which bears the name of the latter hero. And this was the scheme which the *Princess Hanea-Munsa*, the object of contention between the two rivals, proposed for their joint accommodation. She offered to soothe their animosity by marrying both—

The proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies are still confined to questions relative to the return of members by the late election.

"Oh, be not hasty to proclaim my doom,
"My ample heart for more than one has room.
"A maid like me Heaven form'd at least for two;
"I married him, and now I'll marry you."

But it is somewhat singular that Ministers, who are thus with one breath described as taking measures for their permanence, are with another represented as providing for their secession from office. It has long been asserted, and we are willing to hope with some truth, that they are mightily paring down the expenses of Government; that they are abolishing offices, curtailing salaries, and, in fact, endeavouring, or affecting to endeavour, to reduce the expenses of the country to a level with its circumstances. But as this is a work to which they have given but too many proofs that they are in their hearts greatly averse, it is suspected that they are not acting with good faith; and that their intention is, after they have, as they think, rendered the administration of affairs impracticable by the scanty means which they leave behind them, to retire from office; having thus provided, what one of them would facetiously call "a bed of roses" for their successors. How, indeed, can it be though credible, that men who but last session of Parliament gave eighteen thousand pounds to a Royal Duke, on we know not what pretext, and increased his general income by six thousand a-year, should now enter with a true heart and honest intentions into the business of retrenchment? The description certainly which we have heard, of all the curtailments contemplated and in progress, coincides perfectly with the preceding statement: for it is asserted that none of the great offices are by the forthcoming plan to be touched, that the situations of all those who possess Parliamentary influence are to be held sacred, so that the adherence of these useful dependents to their patrons will be unbroken by the retirement of the latter from office; whilst the transfer of that support which a few paltry clerks and starving subalterns can bestow on the new Administrations will lend it no strength: hence present Ministers may return whenever they please.

We, however, in truth think, and we suspect that his MAJESTY feels, that under the existing system the present men can retain or regain office at will without these precautions: for to whom do the many powerful adherents of the Ministers owe their wealth and greatness?—not to his present MAJESTY, it is clear; for the greater part of them were elevated in rank, and endowed with lucrative situations years ago, when he was more averse to both patrons and dependents. His MAJESTY has subsequently, indeed, arrived by succession at the head of the Government; but the elevation of the ministerial adherents has not been in any degree contingent upon his elevation: on the contrary, the friends of Ministers have obtained opulence and power in a regular and uninterrupted course, whether his MAJESTY, as we have before hinted, disapproved or coincided. To be more specific: every Bishop on the Bench owes his elevation to that system of which, not the KING, but the Ministry is the head; because many of those prelates were promoted when the KING was alike hostile to the system, and to those who had the direction of it: so that it is clear the consent of the KING has only been incidental, not necessary, to the acquirement of place and power. The same may be said of every General in the army, every Officer of rank employed in the navy, every Judge, every public Commissioner. We do not say that these persons are unfit for their stations, but that others equally fit have been neglected, simply because they are universally opposed to those opinions of which Ministers, not their master, have been the constant patrons. A King who occasionally changes his ministers, like WILLIAM III. of glorious memory, and becomes at intervals the dispenser of favours to men of different parties and opinions, shows himself at once the sole organ of power. But a King, who, from the moment of his attaining the age of reason, sees favours dispensed by a party to which he is at one time really adverse, at another apparently friendly, must be sensible that not he, but that party is the dispenser of public wealth. It is clear therefore to us, that the present Ministers, whether in or out of office, will possess personally and indefeasibly all the Parliamentary strength.

What might be the conduct of the Opposition, who have so often disappointed the hopes of the country, in case the latter rumour were true, we know not; but on the supposition that Ministers, after making a mass of petty retrenchments, should

retire from office, carrying out with them all the real Parliamentary strength unimpaired, we say that Opposition ought to refuse to reap the scanty and precarious succession. They should require such terms as, though they might not suddenly restore the King to his position in the state, and making him the chief organ of power, would yet neutralize that power, and render it ineffectual in the hands of his and their adversaries: and how this is to be done is obvious. They—for we do not speak of our own opinion—*they*, we say, men of their professions should stand or fall by the question of a temperate parliamentary reform: for except that be effected, the present Ministers, and the successors to their opinions, whether in place or not, must essentially possess all the power.—*Times*.

London, November 22, 1821.—The Paris papers of Sunday last, which arrived yesterday, contain a variety of reports respecting the contest between the Greeks and the Turks, but they are in general of so contradictory and improbable a nature, that no confidence can be placed in them. There are various accounts of a naval battle between the Turks and the Greeks, the result of which is differently stated, and even the occurrence of which is still doubtful. The confirmation of the often-reported taking of Tripolizza appears to be more certain. The Greeks are stated to have gained possession of that place by storm, and to have massacred the whole of the Turkish garrison, except three Chiefs whom they detain as hostages.

A letter from Semlin, dated October 29, states, that the Greeks have captured three ships in the Gulf of Cassandra under the Turkish flag, having on board arms and ammunition for the Ottoman troops, and also sixty-five English officers, and several Jews, who had purchased arms at Corfu on account of the Porte. The English Officers were sent to Hydra, where it is supposed they will be given up to the Government of Corfu: the Jews were put to death.

Among other details relative to the Greeks and their cause, we find in one of the Paris journals the following statement which seems to partake a little of the romantic:—

The Convent of Mount Athos contains, as is well known, more than 12,000 Monks: 8,000 of them are brave and well armed. They have ramparts and artillery. The isthmus, which is very narrow, is also well fortified. The decree of the Emperor THEODOSIUS, giving an inviolable asylum in this hospital to every robber who should turn monk, has always been respected by the Turks. The consequence is, that the captains of the robbers of Thessaly, Etolia, and the Peloponnesus have gradually peopled this monastery; and these determined men now present an insurmountable obstacle both to the Turks and the Insurgents.

In the sitting of Saturday the Chamber of Deputies elected M. DE VILLELE one of the Vice-Presidents.

London, Nov. 23, 1821.—The accounts from Ireland, we regret to state, are of a lamentable description. County of Mayo, county of Kerry, Cork, Limerick, all supply instances of violent attempts. It is some consolation to observe, that there frequently occurs as much vigour in resisting the illicit demand for arms, as violence in enforcing it. Amidst much greater evils it seems trifling to speak of less: but the subscription for the national testimonial in commemoration of the KING's visit seems to be failing. "What! loyal Irishmen!" we should address them, "You will not, we hope, imitate a certain priest of your religion, who, on being importuned by a beggar, refused in succession to give him six-pence, a groat, two-pence, a penny. 'What will you give me then?' replied the needy vagrant. 'My son,' quoth the holy Father, 'I'll give thee my blessing.' 'Why then,' rejoined the mendicant, 'as it is clear that if your blessing had been worth a penny, you would not have given me that, I'll have none of your blessing.' So may the slighted Majesty of England observe, 'You have given me your blessing indeed, your shouts, your huzzas, your acclamations; but it is clear that if they had cost you any thing, you would not have given me even these.' For shame, loyal Irishmen, let not this be said! What are all the placenten and pensioners among you doing? Surely they who receive so much more of the public money may bear to refund a little."

We are pleased, but not surprised, to observe that the appeal made to the British nation by the Spanish merchants in behalf of their countrymen suffering under the dreadful scourge of the plague has not been made in vain. The subscription is already considerable, and the English subscribers bear no small proportion to the Spanish, both in number and amount.

London, Nov. 24, 1821.—Yesterday at 2 o'clock a Cabinet Council was held at the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department. The Cabinet meeting was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Westmorland, Viscount Sidmouth, the Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Robinson. The Cabinet Council sat in deliberation till near half past 4 o'clock.

The Marquis of Conyngham is to succeed Lord Cholmondeley as Lord Steward of the Household, and Lord Rocksavage is to be called up to the House of Peers by summons.—*Ministerial paper*.

The negotiation for the entrance of Mr. Canning into office is said to be broken off. He is at present at the seat of the Duke of Portland. The Duke of Montrose is again started as a candidate for the Chamberlainship. Another arrangement is talked of, by which the Marquis Wellesley will be the Chamberlain, and thus join the Ministry without a seat in the Cabinet.—*Traveller*.

We are authorised to state, that soon after the members of the Spanish Legation were informed by the London newspapers, of a subscription having been opened for the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants of the infected towns of Catalonia, his Excellency the Minister, as well as Secretaries of Legation, hastened to forward directly to Barcelona the amount of their respective donations, which accounts for the non-appearance of their names among those already subscribed to that commendable object.

London, November 26, 1821.—The Paris papers of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday were received yesterday. Notwithstanding the uncommon circumstance of four mails arriving at once, the Journals have brought very little intelligence. There is still the same uncertainty respecting the state of the negotiations between Russia and the Porte, but the inclination of all the rumours is towards peace. Indeed, if we may credit an article from Nuremberg, hostilities on the part of Russia at the present moment is rendered almost physically impossible, as the provinces which the Russian forces would have to occupy on crossing their frontiers, are said to be completely pillaged and exhausted. The accounts respecting the fever at Barcelona are to a later date in the French than in the Spanish papers, and we are sorry to find that the mortality is still great. It is curious to observe, that amidst the distress in which this unfortunate city is plunged, the elections for the Cortes were not neglected. The electors assembled on the 5th at the cordon: those who were on the outside coming to the barrier. The result is said to have been favourable to the Liberales. The French Funds are so remarkably steady, that no alteration of price is noted for the three last days.

We have received Madrid papers to the 12th inst. The accounts of the political state of Spain are far from favourable. The people seem restless and discontented, and the Ministry are at once unpopular and inactive. It is to be lamented, that where all are equally disposed to support the good cause of constitutional liberty, there should be a want of understanding as to the best means of compassing a common end, and that this misunderstanding should be suffered to rankle into antipathy, and sometimes break out into open violence.

London, November 27, 1821.—The state of Ireland is not now lamentable only or deplorable; it is actually hideous. Besides various murders, robberies, and nightly alarms, it will be seen, that in the county of Tipperary eighteen persons, including women and children, have been shot or burnt to death in one house. Shea, the father or master of the family, was the first to burst through the flames in which his dwelling was involved by night; but meeting with monsters not less savage than the raging ele-

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ment which he hoped to escape, he was by them instantly shot, and his body thrown back into the flames. Humanity sickens at the recital of such horrors. The editor of the DUBLIN MORNING POST, in reasoning on the present convulsed state of Ireland, finds the cause of all the miseries of that country in a bad and insufficient government: he need not pursue his search much farther. The Irish are by nature of the human race, and therefore might be brought from barbarism to a state of civilization by the same means as savages have been tamed and polished in other regions and times. The insurrection act is now again to be put in force, or at least is called for in the disturbed districts, softer measures being found inefficacious.

London, November 28, 1821.—Now that all is horror and confusion in Ireland, the Government both there and at home are exercising themselves with uncommon activity in the restitution of peace. To restore the lives that have been so fearfully destroyed is beyond their power. "At one fell swoop," sixteen, if not seventeen, persons murdered in the night, and by fire, is an event calculated to awaken the most torpid attention to the situation of Ireland. For the further particulars of this shocking transaction we would rather refer to the extracts from the Irish Papers, than repeat the appalling atrocities here. We shall merely state our suspicion that the story of the child dropping from its mother's womb may be borrowed from the history of bloody Queen Mary's time, when such an occurrence actually took place in Smithfield, (as may be read in the historian of the day), and the living infant was by one of the brutal executioners cast back into the flames! Sixteen, also, or seventeen at the most, and not eighteen, as at first reported, are the number of persons who perished. Neither does it appear by the Coroner's inquest, that any of the unhappy sufferers were shot, or that the murderers stopped to fire any muskets, or to witness the success of their desperate enterprise.

The state of Ireland, then, being thus distracted,—and it is not merely of the district in which the late murderous conflagration was kindled of which we speak, for it is evident that disaffection to existing usages, contempt of the laws, and a disposition to revolt, exist every where,—it becomes necessary to apply the most prompt means to stop or to suspend the growing evils. The armed force of Ireland will no doubt be immediately increased, and military law must take place of civil process. The present mischief is not one that can be temporized with: it must be suppressed by force: and when peace, or at least stillness, is again restored, all will have been done which it is in the power of such men as the present Ministers to do. They have not heads to regain the affections, to satisfy the reasonable wishes, and consolidate the tranquillity of Ireland as an integral part of the empire. These desirable objects must wait for their consummation till happier times arrive, and some more enlightened Statesmen appear on the stage.

Let us for a moment suppose that which we have little doubt will take place—that Ministers, by dint of downright force which they are fully justified in employing, shall have put down this worse than rebellion in Ireland,—that they shall have rendered it impossible for murder and robbery to show their heads,—that treason shall no longer dare to mutter the hostile designs which rankle in its heart,—what, we ask, will be the course which Ministers will then pursue, the field being clear for their operations—the patient bled into submission to his doctors, in bed, and ready to receive the nostrums which they may apply or prescribe? The experience of the past will supply a ready answer. They will probably begin to boast of the tranquillity and happiness of Ireland, her growing wealth, and improving revenues; not forgetting, however, to allege the conservation of that peaceable and happy state as a ground for requiring a larger military establishment than would otherwise be necessary: and so they will go on boasting of the felicity of Ireland as their work, till a fresh explosion cuts short their tale, startles their drowsy listeners, and brings us all back to a repetition of the old horrors—murder and conflagration on the one side, and military execution on the other: then it is that it will be discovered, that nothing has been done for Ireland, but that she has merely been chastised into external quiet, and left to brood over her sorrows in mis-

interpreted silence. So Ireland has been governed for the last half century, and so she will continue to be governed, unless happily one of those geniuses should arise, of whom this country has not seen many in public employments, who seem born to renovate mankind, to heal the sickness of nations, and to sow the seeds of future health and vigour in the political body.

For let us not be misunderstood as arguing that it is easy to discover and apply sovereign remedies to the present diseased state of Ireland. It is not the work of every hand to remove evils of so long continuance. Yet is it not less obvious, that with honest intentions men of ordinary talents might greatly abate the distressing symptoms of that malady which they cannot totally eradicate. The Union, which should have been for the good of Ireland, has turned to her ill, and has even increased the most crying evil of England: for it being necessary above all things to look to a Ministerial majority in the arrangements that were made for the representation of the sister kingdom in the Imperial Parliament, there is in general but little connexion between the represented, or those who should be represented, and the members; and these latter being chiefly in England, and engaged here in obtaining by place a remuneration for those services which they render to Government, the rent is made yet wider between themselves and their nominal constituents. There is little or no identity of interest between the parties. In England the presence of the local magistracy, of which body many also are members of Parliament, tends to enforce order and harmony in their several districts. With respect to the Irish representation, it might have been inferred, and it would naturally have followed, that the respect paid to the representatives of that country would have been increased by the circumstance of their becoming members of the Imperial Parliament, had but their election been pure and faultless at the first: but the bare circumstance of a nominat Irish member sitting in the Parliament at Westminster, will not tend to give him such an influence over the minds of any portion of the Irish people, that the State could hope to derive any benefit from his presence.

But if we despair of Ministers being able to heal effectually the present distracted state of Ireland, still less likely is it that persons, situated as we are, should be able to devise plans for the amelioration of the country, or, having devised them, that we should be able to procure their adoption. We therefore abstain from pressing this subject further. It will be seen by an advertisement contained in this day's Journal, that a Meeting is called for the 4th of December at the Thatched-house Tavern, for the purpose of addressing his Majesty on the present disturbed state of Ireland.—*Times*.

London, November 29, 1821.—The French papers up to the 26th are arrived. There are only varying or contradictory accounts of the proceedings between the Greeks and the Turks. For our own parts, we begin to suspect that this protracted conflict can now never terminate in the restoration of the ancient state of things: or that, if the Greeks were subdued for a while—of which, by the way, we see no prospect—they will not long consent tamely to wear the yoke of their old masters: we feel almost convinced that a new era, of which it is impossible to describe the character, will result from the present troubles in the Levant. A temporary insurrection rapidly suppressed may leave comparatively but few traces behind, things having glided easily into their former course: but an intestine war, of the duration of that which has now subsisted between the Greeks and Turks, must have begotten relations and feelings on both sides totally alien to the state of things which existed before the war.

There is an odd story in the French Journals, of the truth of which we cannot but doubt. It is said that the Minister of Hanover had made the King of England a present of 10,000*l.*; and that objections having been started (very just ones we are sure) to defraying the expenses of his Majesty's journey from the British Treasury, the Hanoverian Exchequer was taxed with the payment of the different purchases made by the King and the cost of his stay in the city. We have some reason for believing that his Majesty's intended visit to Paris was prevented by the objections at home to the expense likely to be incurred,

London, Nov. 30, 1821.—We are sorry that Ireland should occupy so large a space in our Journal,—should offer so many subjects of painful feelings to our readers and ourselves. Another murder, and perhaps less tranquility, may seem to be the summing-up of this day's news. We refer our Readers to the lamentable detail contained under the head of "Ireland." They will there find the account of the Coroner's inquest on the destruction of the family of the SHEAS, briefly and imperfectly related; and the narrative of a gallant veteran Officer's assassination. We present also a copy of the proclamation, offering a reward of two thousand pounds—inexplicably portioned out—to the discoverers of the murderers of the SHEAS. This is matter of technical dryness; but the murder of Major COLLIS probably borrows a little from romance. However, we must leave these matters to the reflections of our readers, who have all the facts that we have before them.

If we were asked our opinion of the probable duration and effect of this horrible evil, there is no doubt, we apprehend, but that it may now be speedily, but *extinguished*, and *smothered*. The murderers of the SHEAS, perhaps, occasioned more mischief than all of them intended; and among the half-unwilling and wholly penitent agents, we hope some discovery of the most guilty will take place. Major COLLIS appears to have been murdered for his money; and such an occurrence would not have been surprising in other times and in other nations. Our information, however, is scanty, and we can only reason from what we know.

But if the flame of this Irish commotion may be speedily smothered with ordinary efforts, and the common powers of government, we think very differently of the total extinction of the fire. This latter is a task wholly above the talents of the present men; and they will probably not attempt it. A little temporary quiet may be imposed by dint of an armed force; and we shall then, in homely phrase, "rub on," externally tranquil.

London, December 1, 1821.—It must be considered at present, we believe, as rather gratifying that we are able to add no new facts of importance as illustrative of the state of Ireland; for, the measures organizing for the suppression of the disturbances not yet being in a state sufficiently advanced to be brought into general operation, any fresh action that had taken place must have been performed by the disaffected multitude, and must therefore of course have been of a reprehensible character. The guilty appear to retain their position without receding or showing any symptom of a voluntary change of conduct; their instructors, in a better system of morals than that of murder and robbery, are preparing for them. The remarks in the DUBLIN EVENING POST conclude with the statement of a very singular, and, with respect to the people spoken of, not a very creditable fact. It says—"It will, no doubt, strike the English reader with astonishment, after he has gotten over the horror and disgust with which the recital of those scenes must inspire him, that he does not read the names of any of the nobility, and very few of the richer order of gentry, among the active subjects of the King on this occasion."

London, Dec. 3, 1821.—French papers, from Monday to Thursday inclusive, have arrived since our last. Some of the articles speak of new successes of the Greeks over the Turks. The former, it is said, had killed two Pashas, and wounded a third. It is likewise mentioned, that ALI PASHA, of Janina, had been relieved from blockade, and was prosecuting the war vigorously against the Porte. The orders sent to different Pashas to forward reinforcements to CHUSSCHID PASHA had been totally disregarded; each finding that he had scarcely sufficient troops to prevent insurrection within the limits of his own government. A body of 20,000 Asiatics, on their march for Epirus, had been detained by the Pasha of Salonichi, in order to attack the Greeks in the peninsula of Cassandra.

It is stated in a letter from Madrid of the 16th ultimo, that new changes were expected in the Spanish Ministry, and that PIZARRO would be Minister for Foreign Affairs; that the King would return sooner than was at first expected, and that the utmost tranquillity prevailed both in the capital and in the provin-

ces. We find no recent accounts of the state of Barcelona. The only important intelligence in these papers is the report of the speech of the Minister of Finance, in presenting the budget on Tuesday last.—*Times*.

Sir J. Saumarez is appointed Vice-Admiral, and the Earl of Northesk Real-Admiral, of Great Britain.

The Proprietors of JOHN BULL Newspaper, (three in number) have been sentenced to 9 months imprisonment, and to the payment of a fine amounting in the whole of £1,000 for a flagitious libel on Lady Wrottesley, deceased.

The Reverend Richard Blacow, who was convicted at the late Lancaster Assizes of a scandalous libel on her Majesty, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £100.

Mary Anne Carlisle has been adjudged to suffer two years imprisonment, and to pay £500 for publishing a blasphemous libel.

Monday, Dec. 3.—This day the dispatches were closed at the India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the BALCARRAS and COURTS, the former destined for Calcutta and China, and the other for Madras and China.

It is now said that Earl Talbot and Mr. Grant are to make way for the Marquis of Wellesley and Mr. Goulburn, and that Mr. Peel will succeed Lord Sidmouth in the Home Department.

The Duke of Montrose has resigned the Mastership of the Horse, and will, it is reported, succeed to the vacant office of Lord Chamberlain.

Tuesday, Dec. 4.—The third battalion of the first regiment of Foot Guards, marched this morning to Paddington where they embarked for Liverpool where transports are provided to convey them to Ireland. Several regiments of Cavalry and Infantry are under orders to follow.

A schism has most unexpectedly taken place between the King of France and the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber in their address presented on Friday last, alluding to the persecutions of the Greeks and the neutrality of France, express a hope that peace with foreign powers has not been purchased by sacrifices incompatible with the honour of the nation and the dignity of the crown, and that *Justice* and *Religion* ought to be preferred to *Policy*. The King who felt the force of the sarcasm, said in reply: "On the throne surrounded by my people, I feel indignant at the supposition that I can ever sacrifice the dignity of the nation and the honor of my crown." The Ministers immediately tendered their resignation, which His Majesty refused to accept. A dissolution of the Chamber, if not prevented by a compromise, will be the immediate consequence of this disagreement.

Saturday, Dec. 8.—The Marquis of Wellesley is appointed to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, and Mr. Peel to the Home Department. Mr. Canning has refused the appointment of Governor General of India. One of the reasons assigned in a letter from his Majesty to the Marquess of Hastings is stated to be "a wish to possess near his (the writer's) person some faithful friend in whom he could confide."

The last trials from Dublin do not give any farther details of painful and appalling interest. Sanguine hopes are entertained that the cause of death and devastation will be speedily arrested. The special commission for the trial of the insurgents has been opened here now. The number of prisoners for trial in the disturbed districts, on charges of murder, robbery and arson, is estimated at fifty; but the number is daily increasing.

On Friday were dispatched the SIR DAVID SCOTT, Captain Hunter, for the Cape, Bengal and China; and the WILLIAM FAIRLIE, Captain Smith, for the Cape, Madras and China.

DEATH.—On the 15th of December, at Brighton, James Perry, Esq. Editor and Proprietor of the MORNING CHRONICLE; —*India Gazette Extra*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Arctic Land Expedition.

PROGRESS OF THE LAND ARCTIC EXPEDITION, UNDER
LIEUT. JOHN FRANKLIN, R. N.

Soon after the expedition under Lieut. Franklin had arrived on the coast of Hudson's Bay, they proceeded from York Factory, the grand depot of the Hudson's Bay Company, towards their wintering ground at Cumberland, the central post of the interior, a distance of about 900 miles from the coast. Lieut. Franklin, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Back, and Mr. Hood, attended by the hardy Orkney men, who had been engaged to man the boats in the rivers of the interior, had worked in the Company's service several years, and understood the language of many of the Indian tribes, left the factory on the 7th of September, 1819, with a fair wind, under a salute from the depot, and amidst the acclamations of the officers and men of the Company. Of the immense quantity and variety of provisions supplied by Government for the use of the expedition, the greater part was left at the factory; those who knew the country, and the difficulty of travelling through it, having represented the impossibility of conveying European food, which at the bay receives the name of luxuries, to any considerable distance. The hardships attending the progress of travellers were in fact shown to be so great, as would render it absurd to calculate upon such a thing as the slightest change of diet in the winter season; and when it was mentioned by Lieutenant Franklin, that he had brought with him preserved meats and soups in portable cases, to support the expedition in the cheerless regions through which they were to pass, there was a general laugh amongst the officers of the company, at the idea of associating any thing like comfort with the formidable character of the enterprise. Some of those difficulties may be estimated from the account of the sufferings of the adventurers, in their advance towards Cumberland, to which place the writer of this article accompanied them.

On the third day after their departure from the factory, the boats of the company, which were proceeding to the various trading posts in the interior, came up with the expedition in the Steel River, distant about sixty miles from the place at which they set out. Most of the rivers in that part of America abound with rapids and falls. The rapids are generally more navigable near the banks, but they frequently extend across the stream, and then the labour of the boat's crew becomes excessive, every man being obliged to turn into the water and assist in carrying the boat sometimes to the distance of half a mile before they gain the head of one of those terrible impediments. The Company's men, upon turning one of the points of the river, observed the officers of the expedition making desperate efforts to get through the mud along the banks: some of them were up to their knees, others up to their waist, while the men were hauling the boats over a most violent rapid, which, though but half a foot deep, rendered it necessary that those who stood in the water should hold fast by the boat, the impetuosity of the stream being so extraordinary as not unfrequently to overturn a man in an instant, and dash him to pieces against the rocks and huge stones which lie scattered along the bed of the river. Indeed, before the Company's boats had reached those of Lieutenant Franklin, it was suspected that the expedition had already met with more hardships than they had any notion of encountering at so early a period. Several of the tin cases which had contained the preserved meats were seen at the different up-putting places (the spots of ground on the banks chosen for passing the nights upon), and those miserable abodes were drenched with rain, and presented an appearance the most appalling. Two black bears were seen prowling about, and devouring some of the luxuries which the travellers had ascertained it was impossible to convey in any considerable quantities further up the river; and along the banks were seen strong symptoms of the inexperience of those who had gone forward.

The traders with the North American Indians, in travelling to their posts, kindle fires of immense magnitude upon landing to put up for the night. Every man carries his fire-bag, containing all the necessary apparatus. They proceed to hew down the trees, an office which they perform with wonderful dexterity. The fires are lighted, the tents for the officers pitched, and the only regular meal taken during the 24 hours, served up in as comfortable a manner as possible under the circumstances. As the travellers advanced, the mild season not having yet begun to disappear, vast herds of grey deer were observed passing the rivers towards the Esquimaux lands, and the Indians who were accompanying the expedition gave extraordinary proofs of their activity, by rushing upon the animals in the water, and striking long knives into their hearts. Lieutenant Franklin, on entering the Hill river, so called from a neighbouring eminence, the only one that presented itself between York Factory and Cumberland, had reason to express surprise that trading goods could be transported to the interior in spite of such frightful obstructions. His men were fatigued in the extreme, and he found it indispensably necessary to request that the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company would lighten his boat of the great-

er part of the luxuries and instruments. This accommodation was readily given, and after the most laborious efforts, the expedition reached the Rock depot, one of the Company's posts, having devoted seven days to the exhausting toil of working up 30 miles of their journey. Upon arriving at the depot, the expedition were treated with great hospitality by Mr. Bonn, the officer in charge, who entertained them with the Tittimig, a fish which they admitted was the most delicious they had ever tasted, and which was caught in God's Lake (an immense piece of water, so named from the abundance and excellence of its inhabitants.) Mr. Hood, who is one of the draftsmen of the expedition, took a sketch of the Rock-fall and the post, which presented one of the most beautiful objects in these desolate regions, and introduced a distant view of a wigwam (an Indian tent) with its inmates.

Five days after the expedition left the Rock depot they reached another post, having encountered numberless difficulties similar to those which have been described. There was, however, some relief to the painful sameness of the journey in several beautiful lakes through which they had to pass. At Oxford-house post, which was reached four days subsequently, they were provided with *pimmikin*, the celebrated winter food of the country, made of dried deer or buffalo flesh, pounded and mixed with a large quantity of the fat of the animal. This food substitutes the luxuries in winter, is the most portable of all victuals, and satisfies the most craving hunger in a very short time. The officers of the expedition were not a little surprised at the difficulty of cutting their meat, but they soon reconciled themselves to the long established practice of chopping it with a hatchet. During the summer, ducks, geese, partridges, &c., are to be had in the greatest abundance; but the frost soon drives all those delicacies out of the reach of the active Indian, and *pimmikin* becomes the only resource of the traveller. The next post at which they arrived was Norway-house, upon leaving which they entered upon Lake Winnipeg, at the further side of which they had to encounter the grand rapid, extending nearly 3 miles, and abounding in obstructions quite insurmountable. Here they were obliged to drag their boats on shore, and carry them over the land, or, to use the technical language, "launch them over the portage." The woods along the banks were all in a blaze, it being the custom of the natives, as well as of the traders, to set fire to the trees around the up-putting places, for the double purpose of keeping off the cold and the wolves, whose howling was increased in proportion to extent of the conflagration. The expedition passed several other rapids and falls along a flat, woody, and swampy country, across 5 miles of which no eye could see. At length they reached the White Fall, where an accident took place, which had nearly deprived the expedition of their commander. While the men were employed in carrying the goods and boats across the portage of the fall, Lieutenant Franklin walked down alone to view the rapid, the roaring of which could be heard at the distance of several miles. He had the boldness to venture along the bank with English shoes upon his feet, a most dangerous experiment, where the banks are flint-stones and as smooth as glass. He was approaching the spot from which he could have taken the most accurate observation, when he slipped from the bank into the water. Fortunately the water into which he was precipitated was still water. Had he lost his footing ten yards lower down, he would have been hurried into a current which ran with amazing impetuosity over a precipice, presenting one of the most terrific objects his eyes had yet fixed upon amidst all the horrors of the journey. Lieut. Franklin is an excellent swimmer, but he had on him a sailor's heavy Flushing jacket and trowsers, heavy English shoes, and a large neck handkerchief, the weather having begun to set in very cold. He swam about for some time, and made vigorous efforts to get upon the bank, but he had to contend against a smooth precipitous rock, and was just exhausted when two of the Company's officers, who were at a short distance from the fall, looked up and saw him struggling in the water. With the assistance of their poles, they raised him out of his perilous situation, in which he had been nearly a quarter of an hour. The moment he reached land he fell to the ground, and remained without motion for some time. His powerful constitution, however, soon buffeted the effects of the accident, and he had happily only to regret the injury his chronometer, for which he had given 100 guineas, received in the water. After a tedious journey of 46 days, the dangers and distresses of which rather increased than diminished as they advanced, the expedition arrived at Cumberland, a post situated on the banks of a beautiful lake, and stockaded against the incursions of savages, the attacks of wolves and bears, and the more ferocious assaults of rival traders.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 18th of November, at her residence in Camberwell-grove, in her 80th year, Mrs. Eleanor Coade, sole institutor and proprietor of the celebrated artificial stone manufactory, Lambeth.

On the 27th of November, at Dover, where she had arrived from Canada, on her way to France for the benefit of her health, of a consumptive disorder, Euphémie, wife of George Maclean, Esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, aged 19.

Mr. Justice Park—Prison Discipline

"I do see to the bottom of Master Justice Shallow."—SHAKS.

At the late Assizes for Warwick, Mr. Justice PARK made the following observations respecting the County prison:—"The Jail of Warwick had always been the admiration of the world, (if he might be permitted to use the expression,) as regarded its cleanliness, comfort, convenience, and regularity; but, he had been informed by Mr. Justice RICHARDSON, who presided there at the last Assizes, that at some periods there was not sufficient room for the confinement of the different classes of prisoners. He (Mr. Justice PARK) was no visionary on these subjects; he did not wish to see a prisoner in the enjoyment of every comfort, whilst those he had wronged were, perhaps, in want. Prisoners, after conviction, should be made to feel the punishment inflicted on them; but, at the same time, their reformation and future good conduct should not be neglected."

What the real state of the prison at Warwick may be (notwithstanding this vague talking of Mr. Justice PARK) we do not pretend to understand; for after the repeated official eulogies passed on the Ilchester jail,—which, thanks to a much injured man, have all been proved to be either ignorant or knavish cant, or both perhaps.—(Sir TITUS LETHBRIDGE may, if he pleases, duly apportion the shares)—it is quite impossible to take any such praise upon mere official authority. Warwick jail may be "the admiration of the world," or it may be what Ilchester lately was, a den of iniquity, governed by a sort of wild beast. So much then for Mr. Justice PARK's praise; and now for his opinions and wishes which we can comprehend a little better, because they are the well-known common-places of all the "Things-as-they-are" Men. He says he does not wish to see a prisoner "in the enjoyment of every comfort." Poor man! he might spare his fears on this head, if only for this one reason among others, that it is utterly impossible a man deprived of liberty and immured within the walls of a prison, can be in the enjoyment of "every comfort." Then Mr. Justice PARK denies that he is a "Visionary;"—meaning, we suppose, by the word Visionary, one who desires that every prisoner should be justly treated;—that is, be enabled to labour, and to reap some of its fruits; be supplied with sufficient clothing and coarse food; and not be crowded in close places, where the air becoming contaminated, health is necessarily injured.*—If there be persons, who contend that criminals should be indulged further than this we confess we never heard a word about them; but there are numbers who do so far contend, and who will certainly continue to contend, till they succeed against bad customs and illiberal prejudices, and their upholders, who are chiefly to be found among superficial thinkers and shallow and corrupt politicians; with whom, we suppose, it would not be polite to place Mr. Justice PARK. That successful Lawyers in these days should dislike Reform of any sort, is quite natural: they have risen by any thing rather than that; or rather they have, for the most part, been advanced, (having of course the necessary interest) because of their known hostility to Reform, whether Parliamentary or Penal,—no matter

* Has Mr. Justice PARK reflected at all on the effects that have frequently arisen from crowded prisons, that he passes over his brother Judge's considerate complaint in this way? Not to dwell on the diseases to which the wretched prisoners have been victims, even the Judges themselves have not always escaped. In 1750, the Old Bailey Sessions commenced in May. This Court was then only 30 feet square; and the corruption of the air (says Sir JOHN PRINGLE) was aggravated by the foul steames of the bail-dock, and of two rooms opening into it, in which the prisoners were the whole day crowded together, till they were brought forth to take their trial. The Bench consisted of six persons four of whom died of the jail distemper, together with two or three of the Counsel, one of the Under-Sheriffs, several of the Middlesex Jury, and above 40 other persons. The Chief Justice, who sat at the Lord Mayor's right hand, escaped; whilst his Lordship, with the rest of the Bench on his left, was seized with the infection. The Middlesex Jury, on the same side of the Court, lost many; whilst the London Jury, opposite to them received no injury. And of the persons present, but a very small number of those that were on the side of the Court to the Lord Mayor's right hand, were taken ill. Sir JOHN PRINGLE ascribes this partial action of contagion to the opening of a window at the end of the Court, most distant from the Bench, by which he deems it probable that the poisonous mixtures were directed to that part of the Hall where the fatality so remarkably occurred.—Our readers need not be told, that a remedy was soon devised for this mischief. When worshipful Magistrates and Judges are themselves touched, no time is to be lost; Prisoners indeed may wait. It is not a little remarkable, says ROCHEFOUCAULT, with what fortitude people can bear the misfortunes of their fellow-creatures! Mr. Justice PARK himself is evidently quite alive to any the smallest annoyance. People very well recollect the heat he was in, on the Western Circuit, some time back, when the Court-door was creaking for want of a little oil; and how he loftily threatened to send for sixpenny-gorth, at his own cost.—"What a piece of work is man!"

in fact under what name, or however demanded by the changes in society and the increased knowledge of the age. A Judge, with his robes and officers and thousands a-year, all bestowed by Ministers, is indeed not a very likely person to thwart the taste of his patrons; and we all know that the very sound of "innovation" is a hateful to their ears, as the announcement of approaching death is to a white-bearded Sinner. Besides, Mr. Justice PARK, though no "Visionary," possesses sense enough to know, that in proportion as the power of intellect prevails, favouritism and corruption decline; and that should the reign of Reason commence, Judges indeed will be respected, not because they are Judges, but because such only will be advanced to the judgement-seat, whose excellency, wisdom, and virtue entitle them to the elevation. And had this been the case in our days, even Mr. Justice PARK may have some reason for suspecting, that while a man like LENS was to be found at the bar, a person of his own very slender attainments would hardly be placed upon the bench.

No, no;—Mr. Justice PARK is not deficient in that left-handed wisdom which enables him to discover, that sneers at Prison, or any other Reformers, under the cant term of "Visionaries," are very acceptable to the Powers that be, and to the intellects which usually surround men in authority; and he apparently gladly avails himself of his elevated position, in order to scatter his sarcasms through the land. With due submission, however, we really think that this Learned Porcupine might hit his time better than in shooting his quills at the "Visionary." His brother Judge, it seems, intimates that there is not room in the gaol he eulogizes in this wild way—"if we may be permitted to use the expression"—for the proper classification of the prisoners. We do not in the least hesitate to say, that if this defect has not been remedied, Warwick gaol cannot merit one tithe of the praise so lavishly bestowed upon it by this Anti-visionary Judge. It may be cleanly, and convenient, and regular—its officers may be honest men, and its unhappy inmates may have the comforts of sufficient clothing and food: but with all this, if offenders of all ranks and ages,—the old and the young,—the inveterate criminal and the early backslider,—be huddled together for want of room instead of being a House of Correction, as all well-regulated prisons will be, it must be a House of Contamination,—a reservoir of Moral Contagion, sending through the land disease far more fatal and difficult of cure than those which follow in the train of "plague, pestilence and famine,"—and which no incense, in the power of Judge PARK to fume forth, can possibly assist to purify. The evil is so manifest and enormous, that it requires no argument to shew its fatal consequences; for every person not wanting in common apprehension, can perceive in an instant the dreadful results that must follow on placing juvenile offenders of either sex with matured and inveterate criminals. If they go into such society shaded only with vice, they will come forth blackened to the very core, and prepared by vile language, vile precept, and still viler example, for the perpetration of almost every species of enormity. This want of room for classification has long been felt as the major mischief in our Prison System; and till those feared and slandered "Visionaries" have caused an effectual change in this respect, we may indeed most fervently exclaim, "We are all gone astray, and there is no health in us."

It seems to be a prevailing opinion with some, that Criminals, because they have justly forfeited one of their rights for a time,—viz. their liberty,—have therefore none else left to them. This is a deplorable mistake: for in being sentenced to certain terms of confinement, the law actually deprives them of nothing which they before enjoyed, but what must necessarily follow upon their loss of liberty. Prisoners, therefore, have as much a right to good air, wholesome and sufficient food and clothing, and employment, as the Judges have to their ample emoluments. Nor are these rights the only things which should be carefully secured to them. They possess feelings too, which a wise government would do well to consult and improve, and which no government can long continue to outrage with impunity. Prisoners are fellowmen. "Have they not eyes, hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Are they not fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same disease, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer, as men in authority are?" If you prick them, do they not bleed? if you tickle them, do they not laugh? if you poison them, do they not die? and if you wrong them, will they not revenge?" To be sure they will; and they are unquestionably wronged,—wronged most deeply and irreparably, (and will therefore revenge themselves upon the society whose erroneous institutions have occasioned the mischief:) if while in confinement, due courses are not taken, by means of their common nature, to give them habits of industry, and to shew them its advantages, by allowing them a portion of its products—to govern them, in short, like human beings, and reasonable though erring creatures, making them sensible of this simple truth, that it is their interest, as well as the interest of the community, to be industrious and honest.

All this, however, though it is almost "as easy as lying," will doubtless be deemed "visionary" by certain intellects, who unhappily for this

nation have too long possessed authority, and whose name is "LEGION, for they are many." In the Republican States of America, the plan has for these many years been weighed in the balance of experience, and not found wanting. The great prison of Pennsylvania, in which men are never brutally fettered, or brutally beaten, or half starved*, in which none are idle where health will allow them to labour—where they receive a certain pay for that labour, which enables them, when liberated, to support themselves till they can find employment, and deprives them (what our criminals have) of something like a reasonable excuse for returning to their bad practices in order to get bread—this transatlantic gaol, which is truly a House of Correction owing to the wise system of discipline, though on a scale far surpassing any of ours magnitude, actually costs the state nothing—not one sixpence—while every County Prison in England costs several hundreds, and some of them several thousands year, with all their dreadful and admitted imperfections!

Thanks, however, to the "Visionaries,"—that is, to the HOWARDS, the BENTHAMS, the FRYs, the BENNETTs, and the BUXTONS, there is a dawn of better times, which though too bright for Mr. Justice PARK's weak vision—(those dark law courts are indeed almost enough to blind any man)—promises a pleasant period of day-light. Mr. Justice PARK may not know it, but the fact is nevertheless so, that there is at this moment, throughout England and the rest of Europe, a fermenting of opinion, the power of which will force improvement, in spite of the sneers and resistance of ignorant or corrupt authority.

Emigration—Cape of Good Hope

[We have been favoured with the subjoined private letter from a settler at the Cape of Good Hope. The writer is evidently a man of good common sense, and he writes apparently with a becoming anxiety to avoid giving any fallacious encouragement to rash or sanguine people. There have been many conflicting accounts from the same settlement, and the present should of course be reckoned only as *one* further piece of evidence. Yet we are inclined to think, that the contradictions which have hitherto appeared are mainly to be placed to the account of a want of discrimination in the writers. An accountant, or a merchant, or one of that class of agents so numerous in populous countries, goes out in the despair of poverty to settle at the Cape—meets there with new miseries and no better chance of employment—and writes home, that the place is a hell upon earth. An agricultural labourer, or an useful mechanic, on the other hand, quitting in England the state of a slave bound to the soil, or a pale sedentary life, finds in the growing colony a glad employer, extraordinary wages, new leisure, cheap provisions, and the happy absence of taxation:—and the settlement is at once an El Dorado in his estimation. Both accounts, allowing for the high colouring, are true and consistent; but the respective writers could not feel it so. The fact is, there are certain advantages and certain evils in settlements of this kind, which are much the same all over the world, (whether in Van Dieman's Land, Cape Town, or the thinly peopled territory of America,) and are perfectly understood by men of general reflection. The climate is very fine; the soil is rich with the accumulated vegetation of ages, and requires no manuring for years to come; the taxes are scarcely felt; and subsistence is proportionately cheap. Now Economists have pretty well ascertained, that every man engaged in agriculture, does, by the ordinary portion of labour, earn three or four times more than his own wants require. The surplus in the old countries of Europe is taken mostly by Church and State, and partly to supply the artificial necessities induced by commerce and manufactures. It may therefore be laid down as a settled maxim, that every man who applies moderate industry to the tilling of the land in a favourable part of a new country, may not only be assured of the immediate possession of the necessities of life for himself and his family (a family in these countries being as great a blessing as it was to the Patriarchs of old,) but may with equal confidence reckon on an almost daily accession of comforts, and feel a delightful consciousness of future independence and ease. The same may be said of the more useful class of mechanics and artisans; for the new colonists very soon discover the advantage of a division of labour, and find that it is better to buy their clothes, shoes, &c. than to divert their exertions from the land, in order to labour in a clumsy and tedious home manufacture.

We take these to be the general data on which emigrants should build their calculations. In proportion as settlements thrive and increase in population, there will be room for those members of society

* Can any person experienced in such matters inform us, whether *one pound of bread, and one pint of gruel*, daily, are sufficient to keep a hearty man in health? We are told that they are not; yet there are prisoners in England who are limited to this quantity. And is it true, as is reported, that mills are now actually constructing, at considerable expense, which are not to grind, at which criminals are to work; in order, we suppose, to make them despise, as well as hate, the bungling inventors of such machinery, and for ever loathe the very name of labour.

who contribute to the luxurious and ornamental wants of mankind, these must all choose their time according to circumstances not to be anticipated in a general way. But with regard to the *gentle* employments, we think that all practitioners of that class, who ever entertained a notion of emigrating to an infant settlement, will do well to take the advice in the following letter:—]

DEAR SIR,

Cape Town, June 1, 1821.

I wish you to consider this letter as addressed to some of your particular public friends. This is a horrid place for gentlemen. Working people are as much caressed as the fire-side in England on a cold winter's evening; and a family with a little property (say 500 pounds) would, I think, succeed greatly: nay, I believe they would with *half* that sum, but I should be sorry to delude any though my *inexperience*. The climate is beautiful beyond imagination. You can buy houses with land in the country, by a very trifling advance of cash, nearly all the purchase-money remaining as a loan to the Bank, or to private individuals. I say I do not wish to delude any by my *inexperience*; but I really think half the population of England might safely be removed hither. Be sure however to let no gentlemen or clerks or school-masters be persuaded to come here. Gentlemen indeed with money and large families would settle with advantage. Farmers and all descriptions of servants are wanted, especially agricultural labourers. And these are the only persons that I would venture to advise to come. Others would come on speculation; and although mechanics prosper in the most eminent degree in Cape Town, yet such is the open vice of the place, that they are almost all vagabonds. Drinking destroys them; and I suppose as marriage is prohibited to the black slaves, the scenes of debauchery must be dreadful. The Dutch system of law, and the abominable system of slavery, are disgraceful to the English name. One would think this was a colony belonging to the King of the Netherlands! But I hope England will not continue to permit such a horrid thing as a prohibition to marriage in one of her colonies. Of course (as a *wise* man would naturally infer) the slaves at Cape Town, having neither father, mother, real brothers or sisters, or any relations—having no country they can call their own, and knowing their children will be slaves—are hardly above the brute creation. It is the *voyage* that frightens you all; yet I think as little of it as walking on a howling green. Plenty of split peas, flour, moist sugar, rice, vinegar, coffee, (no tea—it is insipid;) sweetmeats or plums, and biscuits, should be taken. My children lived nearly on puddings the whole way. They pretended to find us provisions; but we were imposed on. On the other hand, the cabin passengers in some ships (especially the India ships) live on fresh provisions the whole voyage. SEA KETTLES, and every thing that will not *break*, must be taken to sea. I should think there is work for measurers of land here, but I dare not say it. To settle in the country here with plenty of hands brought with you, and secured to you, would make a man of little property a prince; but mark—he must learn every thing when he comes. All is the opposite to England. Fountains of water to overflow land is the desideratum; and then I believe you have continued vegetation. The drought of summer is the great evil. The grapes are abundant beyond what you can almost hope, and I am delighted with the natural produce of the country. Think for an instant of a sheep for 7s. English, and an ox for about three pounds. Horses are good and cheap in the interior, and even at Cape Town. Carriages are kept like wheelbarrows in England—without duty. The want of servants is severely felt. All good furniture should be brought from England; common furniture is not dear. The upper leather for shoes is good; but soles should be brought from England. Clothes are very dear; there are no manufactories. I do not think it advantageous to pursue commerce here: I would sooner be what you call in England a small tradesman; that is, sell every thing retail. Fish is cheap and good: we have bought to-day about a dozen pounds for eight pence English: I think it delicious. Vegetables and fuel are dear; yet in the country there is no want of either; but labour is so dear, that bringing them to Cape Town is attended with great expense. Houses in Cape Town are dear (but very commodious)—yet stone and mortar are cheap! We use no fire places.—Adieu.

Licence to Read.—A married lady of high rank in Lombardy, informed me, "she had obtained leave from the Pope to read what book she pleased, provided she read nothing contrary to the interests of the church or government."—A young lady, of the cittaquina class, informed me she was passionately fond of reading, but had no books. I offered her a novel of Mad. Cottin's. After looking over it wistfully for some time, she said she had better not take it, for her Confessor (or as she called him, "Nostro Vicario") was very particular as to what books she read:—adding, that an Austrian Officer having lent her the life of a certain *Signor Mohomet*, her Vicar would not let her read it, "because our Vicar believed he was not a Christian."—*Lady Morgan's Italy.*

Alfieri.—The Piedmontese are justly proud of Alfieri, though the King has placed his memory under the ban of Court disfavour. His sister is still living, and has obtained the name of La Vespa (the Wasp) by the poignancy of her wit. She has long given up society, but we saw her frequently on the Corso.—*Ibid.*

State of the Landed and Agricultural Interests.

Before we proceed in our application of the principles of Political Economy to the present distressed state of these important interests, we shall present our readers with some very interesting facts relative thereto, from the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Depressed State of Agriculture, in the last Session of Parliament.

Mr. R. C. Harvey, a miller, who farms to the extent of 1,500l. a-year in the county of Norfolk, states that "there is a depreciation in the average of all agricultural produce of near 31 per cent., and in those which the farmer has most to depend upon of 40 per cent., whilst the poor rate is advanced 82 per cent. and the taxes 75 per cent. I do not consider," adds he, "that at the present prices of corn, and the present expenditure of the farmer, there is any thing left for rent at all; rent is quite out of the question!" William Hanning, Esq., residing at Ilminster, in Somersetshire, a man of considerable landed property in the richest and best part of the county, as he himself stated, says that he received at his last rent-day, Christmas, but half of what was due at Michaelmas, and this after a very considerable deduction of rent. John Ellman, Esq., of Sussex, says, "I am persuaded that many farmers, on the estate I am concerned for, have not paid a half-penny rent out of the produce of last year;" and in reply to the question, "do you believe that the best quality of land in the kingdom would be able to compete with foreign grain if it could come freely to market?" he answers, "there is one way in which I think it could; that is, for the farmers in this country to be relieved from taxation and tithe; and then I think we could compete very fairly with the foreigners; and, in answer to the subsequent question, "Do you think there is a possibility, while these (taxes, poor-rates, and tithes) remain, of the best ground being cultivated with a view of meeting the foreign farmer?" he says, "I think it is impossible that it could be."—J. C. Curwen, Esq. states that "a great deal of land has been thrown out of cultivation in Cumberland."—Mr. Alderman Rothwell, in proof that Trade is distressed greatly as well as Agriculture, says, that "within the last four or five years there has been a decrease in the value of articles of at least 25 per cent.; both cotton articles manufactured and linen articles manufactured; Irish linen as well as the British manufactures. Generally speaking," adds he, "I have conversed with others in large concerns, in the city, and they have felt the same depression."—Mr. G. B. George, a large farmer at Mangreen, in Norfolk, states that the expenditure on his farm in the year 1791 was 252l.; and in the year 1819, on the same farm, 458l.—Mr. T. Barton, clerk to the Magistrates at Battle, in Sussex, gives in evidence that, in a district of forty parishes in which he resides, there are a thousand able-bodied labourers that have no employment that is useful; that this arises from the inability of the farmers to pay them: that there has been more warrants of distress issued by the Magistrates against the farmers this last year, than he has ever known in four years before; and that it is excessively difficult to collect rates in those parishes from the property of the farmers, though every possible indulgence has been given them.—Mr. Ellman, jun. on being asked why there are not farms untenanted, replies, "The reason is this, that to my knowledge, in the county of Sussex, a great many tenants have not paid any rent for one or two years; that the landlords have permitted them to continue to occupy their farms because they knew they could not find any others to occupy them; and the landlords in those cases must pay the immense poor-rates, amounting to 10s. or 15s. per acre."—Mr. Evan David, from near Cardiff, expresses his belief "that if the present prices of corn were to continue two years longer, a very large proportion of South Wales would be uncultivated."—Mr. Thomas Orton, from the Isle of Ely, states that "the farmers cannot pay their tradesmen. That some little time ago the trades assembled together, generally, for the purpose of coming to a determination not to give credit to the farmers in any way; that their means became so exhausted for want of payment, and that Agriculturists were labouring under such heavy afflictions, as to render them incapable of making good their payments already incurred, and that they dare not venture to give further credit to them;" and he is of opinion, that the farmers in that country could not continue to farm at the present prices; even if one-third of their rents, tithes, and taxes, were taken off!!—Mr. Job Lonsley, residing at Blewberry, in Berks, says, "There have been several failures in my neighbourhood, and some who have it in their power are now leaving their farms. In fact, such has been the general distress, that during the numerous conversations I have had with different farmers in the neighbourhood, I have never met with one but what has acknowledged, when asked on the subject, that his losses on the crop of 1819 amounted to as much as his rental. It is only the hope of relief being granted that prevents hundreds from leaving their farms. A farmer of 40 years' standing has lately been distressed for rent; another is now upon the parish, who, but a little time ago, was worth 2000l.; and hundreds, with very large families, on the brink of ruin, and who are obliged to mortgage the next crop of corn before they can gather in the same."—"I can state to the committee," says Mr. Holt, of Abbey Melton, Dorsetshire, "that since the commencement of the year 1815, I can give the names of nearly fifty occupiers, who occupied to the amount

of 24,000 acres, who have actually failed in this county, within my knowledge, and who, if not reduced to pauperism, are reduced to a dependence on the benevolence of their friends, or to labour for their daily bread!!"

This is the uniform purport and tendency of a mass of evidence, taken indiscriminately from the mouths of the most respectable witnesses from every part of the country, filling in bulk upwards of 400 folio pages of the Report and Evidence published by order of the House of Commons on the 18th of June last! No wonder that the Ministers, who have brought the country into the dreadful predicament herein described, should be anxious to divert its attention from the contemplation of such a terrific subject, or that by splendid shows, expensive and useless journeyings, calumnious representations of the people's real friends, and purchased base servility, they should endeavour to conceal from the Monarch, who once declared that he would hold the Crown only in trust for the good of the people, the increasingly wretched state of the industrious classes. On the tenantry and yeomanry of the country are the effects of the measures of Ministers now in full operation: let the landlords of the country look to themselves: their turn is coming! Nor is the time distant when the arts of wicked Statesmen will cease to delude the venal press to betray the best interests of the people, and truth rise triumphant over error!—*Bristol Mercury.*

English Opera.

Haymarket.—The *Beggar's Opera* has been revived at this Theatre, in order to introduce a young lady of the name of BLAKE in that sort of exhibition of the character of *Macheath*, which the laws and customs of the stage have sanctioned, although with a great sacrifice of nature and propriety. Miss BLAKE has attempted this arduous task with a degree of success as to acting, which, regarding her as a *debutante*, is somewhat extraordinary. In point of singing, with equal originality, a greater difference of opinion may prevail. Her voice,—in the language of musicians, *mezza voce*, we believe,—is possessed of much strength and sweetness in the lower tones, which are unusually deep and full for a female. This was as remarkable in speech as in song, and if it did not assist to a due notion of Gay's gallant robber of purses and of ladies' hearts, it possessed the happy negative advantage of doing away something from the want of nature in the effort. We almost regret that Miss BLAKE is a singer; there is a something of feeling and power in the deep tones of her voice, which might have effected much for the tragedian; especially as the whole style of her performance evinced intellect. There was much conceptive spirit in the execution of all her songs; but we must not omit to add, that when compelled to rise beyond a certain range of notes she occasionally failed. Thus the delightful air, "When the heart of a man is oppressed with care," would have been sung admirably had the upper notes been conveyed with the same ease and spirit as all the rest. In the line, "But hark, I hear the toll of the bell," a note was reached lower than we ever recollect to have heard from a woman. The general result of this general and particular capability, was a very gratifying performance of all the passages which embraced the middle and lower tones, and a proportionate deficiency when it was necessary to leave them. Possibly *deficiency* may be too strong a term, but if we qualify it by saying that difficulty and effort become immediately apparent, it is much the same thing. In a word, we can conceive this lady to be highly useful in a particular line, but it cannot be made the first line in opera, although a very important component part. There have been several predecessors of Miss BLAKE, and that recently, who will make our proposition good in all its bearings.

We must not forget to remark upon the very promising *Polly* of Miss R. CORRI. We hope we are not seduced into an excess of admiration, because her youth, person, and manner are so entirely adapted to the unresisting tenderness and artless and unreasoning passion of a heroine, who, by the felicitous management of genius, is rendered one of most delightful of feminine portraiture, in the very centre of associations which are at war with almost every sentence she utters. *Polly Peachums* have become Duchesses before now, and we much fear that even critics may be captivated with a personation of a young and artless female passion by one, who in youth, form, and feature, is very admirably qualified to represent it, even setting singing aside. Miss R. CORRI has, however, no reason to claim any such exception, as she sang *Polly*, very pleasingly, and in some instances indeed delightfully. Her upper notes are excellently clear and silvery, and in "Cease your fanning," an air so exquisitely adapted to display these advantages, she was rapturously, and what is much more to the purpose, *deservedly* encoored. This young lady is evidently growing into great and merited favour.

Lord Castlereagh.—When Count Confaloniére, one of the Deputies from Milan, in reply to Lord Castlereagh's question of "What they wanted?" said, "a Constitution like that of England;"—the Minister, we were assured, significantly replied, "That is not the best thing we have."—*Lady Morgan's Italy.*

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Drama: Rob Roy: Dum Dum.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I enclose a few Critical Observations, which, if you think worthy a place in your Paper, you are at liberty to insert. My views of the Drama may differ from that of many of your readers; but it is only by free discussion upon such subjects, that new light can be acquired, and taste improved.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

May 2, 1822.

CRITICUS.

The Drama has ever been considered as tending to improve the morals and literature of the public: of course it has always been an object of importance to erect over productions and exhibitions of that nature, a well regulated, scientific, and impartial Criticism. But numerous difficulties oppose those who attempt to wave a sceptre over the human intellect, or to guide the judgement and control the taste of the age. Yet there are certain general principles, which are either implanted by nature, or having been adopted at a remote period, are consecrated by time, the violation of which should not be sanctioned by those whose decisions can in any measure support or condemn the productions of the day. It is by the strict exercise of a Censorship elevated upon such a foundation and pursuing a liberal course, that the wild flights of a heated imagination, the puerile efforts of feeble ambition, or the bolder attempts of arrogance can meet with chastisement, or that merit can hope for support.

It is now 2356 years since Thespis presented his rude verses under the name of Tragedy. These Exhibitions were improved by Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, who adorned their productions with the energy and sweetness of language; the intensity of thought and gloomy grandeur which genius alone can cast round the scenes it has embodied. The Romans formed their Dramatic works from the manners of their country, until talent and literature were drawn into the vortex of corruption, or destroyed by the power of tyrants, who overwhelmed liberty, literature and taste in one common ruin. Barbarity for ages shaded the genius of Europe, and drove it into the dreary recesses of ignorance, until the patronage of Leo the X caused it once more to arise, and learning and the Drama reared their heads.

France and England from that period ran a splendid career. The one restrained by the strict rules of Aristotle, displayed the brilliancy of wit and the lofty sentiments of the soul, expressed with energetic harmony, but attended with a stiffness that destroyed the illusion and made art palpable. The other disdaining artificial bounds, burst forth in all the majesty of nature: Life was exhibited, but Life in agitation; the dormant passions were roused; the tempest raged, and the emotions of terror, love, despair, and pity were excited by turns.

Tragedy, grave and dignified, gave scope to the finest conceptions of the mind: the charms of oratory and the harmony of numbers were united to rouse every faculty and pourtray the passions of the human breast.

Comedy, flowing from the fertility of the imagination, guided by philosophic observation, displayed the vices of life, sparkled with wit, and abounded with incident and situation. To these were added Farce, which, seizing particular follies, lashed them with ridicule or laughed them out of countenance by representing them in the broad features of caricature. The British stage rose to the highest eminence: Garrick, Kemble, Young, and Kean, gave new grace to the conceptions of the Poets; when satiated by perfection, novelty was sought, and a new kind of Drama introduced, uniting the vices of Tragedy and Comedy, without the beauty or perfection of either. The directors of the Stage were under the necessity of pleasing the taste of the day:

For novelty alone, he knew, could charm,

A lawless crowd, with wine and feasting warm.

Wild and incoherent productions, recommended only by the violation of all rule, were decorated with scenery and splendid

processions, and embellished with music. The mind was astonished, the eye gratified, and the Spectacle approved and admired, merely on account of exterior ornament. Voltaire observes:—

J'ai vu à Londres une pièce où l'on représentait le couronnement du roi d'Angleterre dans toute l'exactitude possible: un chevalier armé de toutes pièces entrainé à cheval sur le théâtre. J'ai quelquefois entendu dire à des étrangers: "Ah le bel opéra, que nous avons eu, en y voyant passer au galop plus de deux cents gardes." Ces gens là ne savaient pas que quatre beaux vers valent mieux dans une pièce, qu'un régiment de cavalerie.

Thus we find that at all times, the judicious have taken nature as the great object for imitation, giving sublimity of sentiment to situations where lofty passions were called into action; but when the mania for novelty caused the considerations of a well connected fable, regular dialogue, pleasing sentiment, and harmonious expression, to be disregarded; masses of heterogeneous compositions were introduced, which graced neither with poetry or wit, depended for success upon the adscititious aids of music and scenery: of this description is the Drama of "Rob Roy MacGregor." The fable being disjointed, the characters mere outline, without light, shade, or colouring. It is to be supposed that Rob Roy is intended to represent the principal character; but in him we find only an outlaw acting from a sense of personal injury, and not from the great impulse of patriotism, which would have ensured admiration for the supporter of the rights of his country. Nicol Jarvie is the soul that gives vital force to these dead, unformed, and unconnected scenes; and yet the entire merit of the character consists in portaying the local manners and dialect of a province. Rashleigh is a villain of whom we know little, and that only from what he is pleased to tell us in a few words: Frank is a mere vehicle for music, and Diana appears and disappears without creating any degree of sympathy.

Under such impressions, Mr. Editor, I was induced to visit Dum Dum Theatre, and must acknowledge that with all these disadvantages, the representation of Rob Roy was rendered entertaining.

Mr. Provan as NICOL JARVIE was natural; he appeared to possess astonishing powers. Like the genius of Comedy, he controlled the feelings of the audience, and whatever he did or said, caused pleasure and mirth; while his finished imitation of dialect and manner, rendered his representation of Nicol Jarvie a most perfect piece of Comic Performance.

Mr. Faucet's ROB ROY was a chaste representation of the bold Highlander. He looked the undaunted hero, but he would have given greater effect to the part if he had cast a little more fire into his declamation, and a little more mystery into his first interview with Frank.

RASHLEIGH was well supported by Mr. Cook. Mr. Hart was a good representative of OWEN; yet I would advise that Gentleman to identify himself more with the character he personates, and endeavour to avoid a vacant stare, which at times makes it appear as if he forgot his text and character.

Mr. Blackmore gave effect to the trifling part of FRANK, and sung his songs with that ease and natural sweetness which is sure to please, although it may not reach the highest order of vocal perfection. Madden was dull and heavy in Sir FREDERICK VERNON; his good figure and appearance were lost from his indulging in a whining drawl that is always sure to disgust. Mrs. Francis, as usual, was charming; but she had to sustain a part which nothing but her fascinating powers could have supported. HELEN MACGREGOR was performed with great power and effect: the remainder of the performers went through their respective parts in a respectable manner.

The Scenery was admirably executed: the Bridge, the Night Scene, the mountains and rocky cliffs were finished in a style that does credit to the artist.

While I praise the manner in which this piece has been got up, I cannot but regret that productions of merit which could be so well supported, should give place to this imperfect work.

The object of these observations is to draw public attention to the Drama, by which means a good taste may be introduced, and Plays possessed of sterling qualities represented. I am sorry to find that we seem to be in a kind of precocious state, and that our taste is corrupted even before it has arrived at ripeness or perfection.

After Rob Roy, a Burlesque Entertainment was introduced from the pen of one of the performers. I must own that I think such works can only be tolerated when used for the purpose of exposing some defects in composition or taste. They have been formidable weapons in the hands of men of wit and humor: Fielding, Foote, and Sheridan have wielded them with a resistless force; but if imitated without point they become flat and unprofitable.

The present production displays zeal on the part of the Author: and as it may please those who admire wit in action and bombast upon stilts, I shall allow the Tailors and Poets to engage in mortal combat, without even giving a dash of my pen, in opposition to their career.

CRITICUS.

New Society.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Many of your readers are not perhaps aware of the existence of an Association in Calcutta, denominated "The Society for the promotion of Social Order." I send you an abstract of the proceedings at the last meeting of this Society, which I think will be found not inferior to those of the Asiatic Society, either in interest or utility.

I remain, your obedient Servant,

Zig-Zag Lane.

RICHARD CAUSTIC, Sec. S. O. S. S.

A meeting was yesterday held, of the Society for the promotion of Social Order, at their house in Zig-Zag lane.

A specimen of the *Rat-tan*, or as it is vulgarly termed the *Penang Lawyer* was presented by H. C. LAW-RAT, Esq. who accompanied his present with a large piece of parchment containing some curious *Information* on the subject of the *Rattan*. The *Rattan* or *canna flexuosa* (so called on account of its *pliancy* and the ease with which it may be bent to any shape) is to be found in almost every country, but it chiefly flourishes in a *changeable* climate; and as it always bends to the prevailing winds it generally escapes the blasts by which more hardy and inflexible trees are *eradicated*. It is generally plentiful where *mus-cus* abounds. Its uses are many and various, on which account it is highly estimated wherever it is found, and though it is sometimes employed for the most common and unworthy purposes, it is not disregarded as an instrument of war. During the *prosecution* of the war against the *Columbians*, the *Rat-tan* was the principal weapon used by the invaders: but owing to the *precipitancy* of their *motions*, and the *incorrectness* of their *Information*, together with the squibs, crackers, and missiles showered upon them by the invaded, this ill-concerted and worse-executed plot against the *Columbians* utterly failed. The learned Gentleman's *parchment* proceeded at great length to enumerate the various peculiarities of the *canna flexuosa* and contained no less than *ten* different *ac-counts* of the *Rattan*.

Dr. RAT-TAIL presented to the Society a model of the Temple on Mount Taurus. It is of a new order in architecture, denominated by the learned donor the *Social Order*, combining with more fancy than taste the florid style of Gothic architecture with the Corinthian. It consists of six *Corinthian columns* rising from a Rustic basement, and surmounted by a Pediment, the front of which is filled with curious sculpture, representing Juno endeavouring to prevail upon Jove to aid the Greeks against the Trojans. The minions of Juno, with Minerva at their head, are anxiously awaiting the result of the conference with permission to fall upon the Trojans. The Temple was supposed to be built of free-

stone, but it is now ascertained that *free-stone* is never employed in the Social Orders; the walls are formed of *board-stone* and the columns of some sort of composition which has not yet been sufficiently examined. The Temple is ornamented with *embattled frette end zig zag mouldings*, and is decorated with *festoons of flowers* suspended upon *oxen's skulls*. It was built by *subscription* by a number of *pious* and *orderly* persons, and it is dedicated to Janus.

The learned Doctor also presented a specimen of the wool-len manufactures of *Ratis-bon*, celebrated for the strength and fineness of their texture and for the durability of their materials. In illustration of these facts he called the attention of the Society to his own *coat*, which he said was made of this famous cloth, and which he had worn during the whole period of his residence in India (comprising no less than 16 years) without having once changed it. He admitted that he had *turned* it frequently; such was his *habit*, and he had found the benefit of it; but so admirably had the coat in question worn on *both sides*, that he declared he did not know which side he had worn ontermost more frequently.

Mr. McSPURZHEIM enriched the Society with the skeleton of a Rat in excellent preservation, found amongst the ruins of an old building, a circumstance very unusual with those animals who are remarkable for a sagacity which enables them to foresee danger and to avoid it by a timely retreat. The learned gentleman said that in consequence of the peculiar habits of the Rat he had been induced to enter on a minute examination of the configuration of its head, and the result had been such as to convince him that the principles of Craniology are applicable to brutes as well as to men. The organ, No. 1, in the Rat is peculiarly prominent, indicating the great solicitude of the animal for *number one*; the organ of mutability or loco-motion is also strongly developed, denoting its propensity to abandon its old haunts in quest of a better place. The learned gentleman said, he had not been able to detect the organ of *Castle-building*, which an ingenious contemporary has discovered on the cranium of the Hindoo; but on the very spot described by that enlightened philosopher, he had found an organ which in his opinion was indicative not of *castle-building* but of the *avoiding of falling buildings*, an opinion strikingly confirmed by the habits of the animal.

MR. SECRETARY TURNBULL laid before the Society a sketch of the manners and customs of the *Torimans*, a race of men amongst whom he had resided for some time. They inhabit a large tract of country called "*Despotania*;" they worship the *Rising Sun*, and are most fervent in their devotions. They regard the *Bull* with a superstitious veneration, and sacrifice largely to it; some indeed have actually been known to part with all their *principle* in order to uphold their Idol. GREEN is by them, as by Mahomedans, held sacred, and any profane use or even *mention* of it, is considered the heaviest of crimes. Their Government is despotic, and toleration, Religious or Political, is unknown to them. They are a very *pugnacious* race, being generally engaged in disputes with their neighbours, and as their *power* is great, they often succeed in over-awing them. In war they use a very *long bow* with *two strings*, in the use of which they are wonderfully expert; but their superiority is chiefly owing to a tremendous engine called a *Transmitter*,* which is unerring in its aim, and never fails to decide the contests at once.

It is hoped that in the next Volume of this learned Society's Researches, we shall have a fuller account of this interesting people.

* This engine has been used for the transmission of BOLTS, with extraordinary effect, but the risk incurred by the engineer in directing its operations has deterred even the *Torimans* from employing it: other more convient and equally effective Instruments are now made use of.

Births.

On the 22d ultimo, the Lady of the Reverend Mr. WARDEN, of the Union Chapel, of a Daughter.

At Seroor, on the 8th ultimo, the Lady of Captain JOHNSON, Horse Artillery, of a Son.

At Bhooj, on the 27th of March, the Lady of Captain THOMAS MORGAN, Commanding at Anjar, of a Daughter.

At Seroor, on the 10th of March, the Lady of Captain STEVENSON, Horse Artillery, of a Daughter.

Friday, May 3, 1822.

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Government Orders.**CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.****JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 22, 1822.**

Mr. G. Mainwaring, Register of the Zillah Court of Bareilly and Joint Magistrate stationed at Shahjennapore.
 Mr. W. T. Robertson, Register of the Zillah Court at Juanpore.
 Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, Second Register of the City Court at Benares.
 Mr. J. C. Brown, Register of the Zillah Court at Sarun.
 Mr. T. E. Monsell, Second Register of the Zillah Court at Mymensing.
 Mr. H. Moore, Register of the Zillah Court at Tipperah.
 Mr. H. P. Russel, Additional Register of the 24 Pergunnahs.

MILITARY.

General Order, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 20, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major J. W. Taylor, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Judge Advocate General, during the Absence of Captain Bryant, or until further orders.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 24, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Assistant Surgeon George Murray Paterson, M. D., to aid in the performance of the Medical duties of Fort Marlboro' and its Dependencies, vice Lancaster, deceased.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 17th of March 1821, to Captain F. Irvine, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is further extended to the 15th November 1822, on account of his Health.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant R. Thorpe, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 18th December last, is extended to the 13th instant.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Ecclesiastical Department, under date the 15th instant, to appoint, from the 15th February last, Captain Hutchinson, of the Corps of Engineers, to Superintend the Construction of the Church proposed to be erected in Fort William.

The application of Brevet-Captain Colnett, Adjutant of the Punesh Provincial Battalion, for permission to be absent from his Station for twenty days from the 15th instant, for the purpose of visiting Berhampore on urgent private business, has been complied with by Government.

Compensation, in lieu of Caps for the years 1818-1819, is authorized to be paid to the Drummers of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Compensation in lieu of Leather Pantaloon is authorized to be granted to the undermentioned Corps of Cavalry, to the extent deficient on Indent of that Article of Equipment, for the last biennial period.

1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Regiments of Light Cavalry.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council desires it may be distinctly understood, that advancement in the Commissariat Department of Subordinate Commissioned Officers from the lower to the higher rates of Staff Salary in the same grade, shall be considered as placing them (in like manner as by promotion to a higher rank in the Department) above those who continue to draw the lower rates of Salary; and adhering to the principle laid down in General Orders of the 22d December, 1815. His Lordship in Council embraces this opportunity of declaring, that, to superior zeal, exertion and intelligence alone, are Officers to look for advancement, either of Salary or Rank in a Department, which involves such high public interests as that of the Commissariat.

The Staff Salary and Allowances of the Assistant Adjutant General to the Western Division of the Army, are fixed at the same rates as those established for the Assistant Adjutant General to the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force, by General Orders of the 5th April, 1817.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that Doolies and Bearers shall in no instance be allowed to Corps of Irregular Cavalry, beyond the regular proportion authorized in the fixed Establishment of those Corps, except when engaged on actual Service against an Enemy in the field.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief.—Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 23, 1822.

The leave of absence for three months and a half granted in General Orders of the 3d instant to Captain W. Gregory, Sub-Assistant

Commissary General, is to commence from the 1st Proximo instead of the date therein specified.

Assistant Surgeon J. Grierson is removed from the 1st Battalion 1st to the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join the latter Corps at Barrackpore without delay.

Ensign H. Todd is removed from the European Regiment to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry as the Junior of his rank, and posted to the 1st Battalion of that Corps at Barrackpore.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 15th Regiment,—Captain Wallis, from 15th April, to 15th October, Certified Sickness, to proceed on the River and eventually to the Presidency.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 26, 1822.

In conformity to instructions from Government, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency Division is requested to issue the necessary orders for procuring One Hundred Men to complete the Penang Local Corps, by Volunteers from the Companies of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment at Barrackpore to such extent as may be procurable, completing the number, if necessary, with unexceptionable Recruits.

Captain Manley, under whose charge the Men are to be placed, will explain fully to the Detachment of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment the terms on which the Penang Local Corps is constituted, in order that they may understand the advantages held out to those who may Volunteer to serve in that Corps.

The Volunteers are to be struck off the strength of their present Corps from the 30th instant, paid up and settled with to that date, and furnished with the prescribed Pay and Clothing Certificates.

All accounts and matters connected with the Volunteers will be adjusted by Captain Manley, through whose exertions it is expected every preparation will be made for the embarkation of the Detachment so soon as the necessary tonnage for its conveyance to Prince of Wales's Island can be provided.

In pursuance of Government General Orders dated 17th of December 1811, the undermentioned Officers are appointed to form, from the 1st proximo, the Annual Committee for the examination of all Military Stores which may be landed at Fort William from Europe; and the strictest attention is enjoined to the Rules and Regulations prescribed for the guidance of the Committee.

President.—Major C. T. Higgins, 1st Battalion 22d Native Infantry.

Members.—Captain T. Newton, 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry. Captain T. Croxton, Artillery Regiment.

Division Orders under date the 18th April 1822, by Major-General Sir W. Toome, K. C. B., Commanding the Dinapore Division of the Army, appointing Captain B. Roope, 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, to officiate as Fort Adjutant at Buxar during the absence of Captain Field, or until further orders, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

2d Battalion 17th Regiment.—Captain E. Waters, from 10th February, to 30th April, to enable him to join his Corps at Ludhiana.

2d Battalion 28th Regiment.—Lieutenant A. Garstin, from 15th March, to 15th May, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 5th Regiment, (doing duty 1st Battalion 20th).—Lieutenant H. Fendall, from 26th April, to 26th May, to visit Berhampore, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 27, 1822.

The case of Jemadar Ruhnnt Ali Khan of the Patna Provincial Battalion having been brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief, and it appearing to His Lordship that the Jemadar has been guilty of gross insolence and contumacy towards the Magistrate of the City of Patna in open Court, as well as betraying most culpable negligence in his duty, His Excellency is pleased to direct that Jemadar Ruhnnt Ali Khan be paid up and dismissed from the Hon. Company's Service from the date of publication of the present Order to the Patna Provincial Battalion.

His Lordship is induced to mark this instance of misconduct with severity, as well from peculiarly aggravating circumstances of the case as to the example proving a warning to the Native Soldiers in general, that the person and office of the Magistrate must ever be held sacred and duly respected by all classes of British Subjects; and more particularly by those whose express duty it is to enforce the decrees and to maintain the authority of the public functionaries of the Government they serve.

In order to ensure due publicity, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the dismissal of Jemadar Ruhnnt Ali Khan, and the cause thereof, shall be clearly made known to every Native Corps in the Army; to be drawn up on Parade for that purpose as soon as convenient after the publication of this Order.

Ensign W. Macgeorge of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment is permitted to join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment at Barrackpore until further orders.

Battalion Orders by Major R. A. C. Watson, Commanding the 2d Battalion 22d Native Infantry, appointing Lieutenant Balderston to act as Adjutant to that Corps, vice Hart, are confirmed.

Ensign O. W. Span of the 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry has an extension of his present leave for 2 months from the 1st Proximo, with permission on its expiration to join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry at Barrackpore until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

4th Light Cavalry.—Riding Master Davis, from 20th May, to 20th November, in extension on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

Subordinate Medical Staff.—Assistant Apothecary Anning, (attached to H. M. 17th Foot,) from 10th May, to 10th June, in extension to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

W. L. WATSON, Act. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 23, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

13th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant J. Fleming Kelso, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Pott, deceased, 1st February, 1822.

17th Foot.—Brevet Major and Captain H. Despard, to be Major by purchase, vice A. Beck, who retires 20th April, 1822.

Lieutenant Richard Swinton, to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice H. Despard promoted, 20th April, 1822.

Ensign Chas. A. Young, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice R. Swinton, promoted, 20th April, 1822.

34th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon R. A. McMann, from the 46th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Shean, removed to the 13th Light Dragoons, 1st April, 1822.

63d Foot.—Acting Quarter Master H. Mahon, 1st (or Royal) Regiment of Foot, to be Quarter Master, vice Blackie, deceased, 26th March, 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The Appointment of Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon John Campbell, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon in the 17th Foot, vice O'Bierne, deceased, as stated in General Orders of the 22d of October last, has not taken place.

The Appointment of Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon John Campbell, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon in the 17th Foot, having been cancelled, Dr. Campbell will nevertheless continue to do duty in that Corps until further Orders.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 25, 1822.

The Detail for His Majesty's 59th Regiment arrived from New South Wales on the Ship *Lion HUNGERFORD*, under the Command of Lieutenant Holdsworth 82d Regiment, will with the sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

The above Detachment will be placed under the care of Major Bristow at Fort William until further Orders, to whom Lieutenant Holdsworth will deliver over the Documents he has in charge referable to the Men.

The necessary Instructions will be issued hereafter for uniting the Men of the above detail with the Regiment to which they belong

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 26, 1822.

1.—Referring to the 7th Paragraph of General Orders dated the 15th ultimo, No. 2549, His Excellency the Commander in Chief has now much pleasure in announcing, that Men not exceeding the Age of 35 will be permitted to Volunteer from, and into the Corps specified in the General Order abovementioned.

2.—Adverting to the 3d and 14th Paragraphs of the above General Order, it is to be clearly understood, that the discharges collectively with the other Documents, are to proceed with the Men to the Regiments to which they are going, and are not to be delivered to the Soldiers themselves until they shall be finally discharged from the Regiments into which they volunteer to serve.

3.—The discharge of each Soldier who volunteers, must be filled up in the usual manner, accounting for his Service, Character, &c. &c. and on which is to be distinctly specified that it is granted upon the Man's volunteering into the—Regiment then serving in India.

4.—The Form of Attestation to be made use of, is the one laid down in His Majesty's Regulations.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 27, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

9th Light Dragoons, Cornet I. B. Spooner to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Kelso removed to the 13th Dragoons, 1st February, 1822.

William Whitaker, Gentlemen, to be Cornet without purchase, vice Spooner promoted, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

WM. CROKER, A. A. G.

Shipping Arrivals.

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 6	Fazel Karim	British	D. Ketchener	Rangoon	Feb. 29

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
May 1	Lady Farquhar	British	A. Ambrose	Isle of France

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 5	Toffie	Arab	Cootev Mahomed	Penang
8	Kusrovie	British	J. A. Edwin	Persian Gulph
9	Cornwall	British	W. Richardson	Mocha
10	Tatar	British	J. Roede	Colipatam

Passengers.

List of Passengers per H. C. Ship *EARL OF BALCARRAS*, Captain P. Cameron, from England the 11th of December, and the Cape of Good Hope the 10th of March.

From England.—Lady Campbell, Mrs. Margaret Irving, Mrs. Harriet Adams, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Liston; Misses Maria Campbell, A. M. Davis, Julia Ouseley, and Eliza Ouseley; Miss Laura Susanna Campbell, an Infant born on the passage; Sir Archibald Campbell, 38th Regiment, Colonel Wiltshire, 38th Regiment; Captains Franklin, Daly, Reid, and Perry, 38th Regiment; Lieutenants *Snodgrass, *Campbell, *Liston, *Young, Campbell, *Trimmer, and *Michell, 38th Regiment; Ensigns Tudor, Campbell, *Frazer, McClureth, Grimes, and Trant, 38th Regiment; Surgeon Cathcart, ditto; Cadets *Henry Halhed, *C. B. Hall, *A. C. Deniston, *W. R. Corfield, *Kenneth Campbell, *Thomas Gear, *Thomas J. Roche, and *A. S. Singer, 38th Regiment; A Detachment of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, 385 Rank and File, 41 Women, 81 Children, *Reverend John Irving, *Mr. Joseph Adams, *Mr. William Butler, of the Country Service, and *Mr. Richard Rouban, of the Volunteer Pilot Service.

Passengers per *KUSROVIE*, from Bombay for Persian Gulph.—Mr. Fairlie, Lieutenant Taylor, and Doctor Macdonald.

*Those whose names are marked with astericks came on the *BALCARRAS*, from England, and the others from the Cape.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Major R. Hampton, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, from Prince of Wales's Island.—Captain A. Dick, 2d Battalion 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, from the Sand Heads.—Captain S. C. Crooke, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, from Prince of Wales's Island.—Lieutenant H. Macfarquhar, from Prince of Wales's Island.—Lieutenant T. MacSherry, 1st Battalion 15th Native Infantry, from Allypore.—Lieutenant H. V. Glegg, 2d Battalion 16th Native Infantry, from Asseerghar.—Assistant Surgeon J. J. Hogg, Garrison Surgeon, from Monghier.—Assistant Surgeon J. Wardell, 2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry, from the Upper Provinces.

Departures.—Captain Jeremiah Bryant, Judge Advocate General, to Europe.—Captain B. Sissmore, Barrack Master, to Kurnaul.—Lieutenant G. S. Laurensen, Artillery Regiment, to the Isle of France.—Lieutenant A. Farquharson, 1st Battalion 3d Native Infantry, to the Sand Heads.—Assistant Surgeon W. Duff, to Cawnpore.

Marriage.

At Bombay, on the 10th ultimo, at St. Thomas Church, by the Rev. Mr. DAVIES, Captain THOMAS BACKHOUSE, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, to ELIZA, eldest Daughter of Lieutenant JAMES CLARKE, of the same Corps, and Commanding Depot of King's Troops, at Bombay.

Deaths.

At Surat, on the 1st ultimo, of a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIAN CATCHATOOR, aged 60 years, leaving an aged mother, a brother, and a son, to deplore her irreparable loss.

At the same place, on the 3d ultimo, in the 56th year of his age, Mr. STEPHANOS PETROSE GREGORE, leaving him surviving, a disconsolate widow, a daughter, and a circle of friends, to lament and regret his irretrievable loss.